

JANUARY 29, 1915.—[PART II]

"Odds and Ends"  
Women's Short  
Kid Gloves at 59c  
Short lines of \$1.40 to \$2.00  
in sizes 1/2, 5/8, 6, 6 1/2 and 7 1/2  
in a plain style, with Paris piping  
and stitching on the backs; reversible  
black and colors. A great buy for  
those who wear any of the above  
(Hamburgers)—Main Photo—Tobacco  
and Saturday)

TUESDAY MORNING,

G.O.P. Doctrine.

HIGH TARIFF,  
GOOD TIMES

Two are One,  
Says Sherman.

Senator Predicts a  
Great Trade Revival Under  
Republican Rule.

Double-barreled Cry for a  
Return to Protection on  
McKinley's Birthday.

E. Watson, Former  
"Whip" of Party, Recites  
the Facts to Iowans.

(BY A. P. NIGHT WIRE)  
INDIANAPOLIS (Ind.) Jan. 29.—A  
newspaper critic of President Wilson's  
recent Jackson Day speech  
and his attitude toward Congress  
spoke here tonight by Senator  
George T. Sherman of Illinois in an  
address at a meeting of the Indiana  
Press Association. Senator Sherman  
declared that Wilson's executive  
branch recently has only registered  
the Southern States, he said,  
and is updating for the whole coun-

try. He was paid to the memory of  
McKinley by Senator Sherman and  
other speakers. Carnations  
were given by members of the associa-

tion. The President's declaration  
that the Republican party had not had  
a full meeting in thirty years, the Senator  
said, was this Rip Van Winkle  
comment on Second Page.)

Shepherd Checks  
—Voiles, etc.

White Goods 90c  
originally marked 15c.

Foremost Events of Yesterday: (1) Warning of  
the United States Not to Pass the Ship Purchase  
Bill. (2) Double-barreled Cry for a Return to the Protective  
Tariiff. (3) Congress. (4) Mexico. (5) The rainstorm in  
California. (6) Wilson's Address to the Business men. (7)  
Revelations About American-Japanese Relations.

INDEX.

TELEGRAPH NEWS.  
Frank Weather at San Francisco and  
Rest for Legislature.

Prints of Good Wetting.

Topics: Religious News.

Weather Report: City in Brief.

PICTORIAL CREAM SHEET.

Stamp Lid Down Tighter,  
Star in Pantomime.

Swiss Flood of Litigation.

Point Points: Verse.

Candidates are Busy.

At the Theaters.

Southland Counties.

Books: Financial Summary.

Public Service: City Hall: Courts.

SUMMARY.

SKY. Rain. Wind at 5 p.m.,  
velocity, 12 miles. Ther-  
mostats, 57 deg.; lowest, 49  
Forecast: Rain. For complete  
report see last page of Part I.

WASHINGON. Congresswoman Hobson  
in an address on the naval ap-  
propriation bill said that Wilson has agreed  
to quit the Philippines to preserve  
peace with Japan.

Floods and the war badly cripple the  
Spanish olive oil trade.

Progressives offer to support the  
shipping bill if their amendments are  
adopted.

MEXICO. Train service between  
Mexico and Cananea is resumed.

Carranza forces occupied Mexico City  
without opposition and all foreigners  
are reported safe.

THE GREAT WAR. The Situation to  
Date: Armies in France and Flanders  
reported to be recuperating.

Russian offensive develops in the  
extreme north of East Prussia.

Russians deliver an energetic attack  
on the Austrians southwest of Dukla  
Pass.

Another skirmish between the Turkish  
advance guards and the English troops  
near the Suez canal.

COMMENT ON THE SITUATION.  
The news from the seat of war be-  
ing a bit desultory of late the cor-  
respondents are again speculating and  
guessing the date when Rumania  
will live up with the allies. The only  
thing "present" Rumania from tak-  
ing part now is Bulgaria. But the  
"other thing" is rather a slighting term  
for Bulgaria, and the Bulgars ought  
to resent it.

SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA. Two  
men killed near Pasadena when a  
chimney has arisen for a for-  
tress at Santa Ana.

MONTECITO PRIVATE OWN-  
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now operating a car and  
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## FORTY DAY REST FOR LEGISLATURE

Sacramento Statesmen Decide on Adjournment Today.

Avalanche of New Bills and Resolutions Reported.

Urgency Appropriation Acts Passed in Both Houses.

(BY A. P. NIGHT WIRE.)  
SACRAMENTO, Jan. 29.—An avalanche of new bills and the transmission of routine matters preparatory to the constitutional recess occupied the upper house of the Legislature today when it gathered for the final session, but one; before adjournment is taken tomorrow at noon.

An agreement was reached with the Assembly for a recess of forty days during which the members will be among their constituents, discussing the measures that are awaiting final action. After tomorrow no member is privileged to introduce more than two bills, unless unanimous consent is secured.

### ANTI-SALOON BILL.

Senator Duncan of Butte county, author of several anti-saloon bills, introduced another today, limiting the number of saloons in any city, county, city and county, or supervisorial district to one for each 1000 of population, and allowing no more for any office who votes to increase the ratio. The act does not, of course, affect territory already "dry."

### LOS ANGELES JUDGES.

A bill by Senator Benedict would add two new Superior judgeships in Los Angeles county, increasing the number of judges in that county to twenty. The Legislature of 1913 raised the number from twelve to eighteen.

### INSTITUTION JUNKET.

A resolution by Senator K. Sheppard, as chairman of the Finance Committee, and Assemblyman H. W. Wright, as chairman of the Ways and Means Committee, to visit State institutions during the recess and study their financial needs was adopted.

### WOLFE'S CHALLENGE.

A dramatic touch was given to the opening scene of the old Grant race call conference when Senator Wolfe arose following the Senate's unanimous rejection of the so-called Senator Grant contest, and cried a challenge to the forces that have sought to displace him.

Senator Wolfe gave notice of his intention on the third day of the constitutional recess to "expose and unmask before the Senate of the State the supposed friends of the recall who waged this dastardly campaign of vilification and abuse" against him in the name of a man who was beaten fairly at the polls. A resolution offered by Senator Keshoe and seconded by Senator Luce praised former Senator Grant for his "lofty political ideals" and thanked him on behalf of the State for the services he had rendered to the State. Senator Wolfe, the victor in the contest, voted for the resolution.

### INEBRIATES' HOSPITAL.

Senator Benson of Santa Clara introduced a bill today appropriating \$25,000 to start work upon a new institution to be known as the California State Hospital for Inebriates and Drunkards. The selection of a site is left to a board of managers composed of five persons to be selected by the Governor.

### BENEDICT'S BILL.

The abolishment of fifteen local boards of managers of State hospitals and institutions and a consolidation of their duties in a single body to be known as the State Board of Administration was proposed in a bill introduced today by Senator Benedict of Los Angeles.

### PAYMENT OF WAGES.

Senator Lyon introduced a bill requiring the payment of wages within five days after the termination of a wage earner's employment.

### RESOLUTIONS.

The Ryan concurrent resolution calling for the appointment of a commission representing both houses of the Legislature to welcome President Wilson to the California State without debate. It was amended in committee to eliminate any appropriation by the State to defray the expenses of the commission.

Rigdon's joint resolution requesting the Secretary of Interior to grant permission to take horses in the Yellowstone National Park for transportation to the coast range mountains of San Luis Obispo county was also adopted.

Urgency appropriation bills for the maintenance of various State institutions were passed under suspension of the rules.

### THE ASSEMBLY.

#### RECORD NUMBER OF BILLS.

(BY A. P. NIGHT WIRE.)  
SACRAMENTO, Jan. 29.—The total of 255 bills introduced in the House today exceeded any previous high mark of the session.

Among the bills presented today was a measure seeking to establish a State hospital for inebriates and drug habitues. At present the State asylums are compelled to accept such patients for treatment. The bill was introduced by Hayes of San Francisco and for an appropriation of \$25,000.

Watson's bill which publicly displayed would be compelled to close by the provisions of a bill by Encell of Alameda.

### TO LABEL RAISINS.

Raisin containers must state on plain labels the name of the variety of grapes used in their manufacture, if a bill by Watson receives legislative approval.

### Assemblyman Long of Hanford

**REMEMBER YOUR FRIENDS.**

If you have neglected or forgotten to send a copy of the 192-page Midwinter Edition of the Los Angeles Times to your eastern friend or friends, it is still not too late to do so. It is a superb newspaper production that will not be out of date during the whole of 1915.

Orders sent to the Times Office, with 15 cents, will insure the prompt sending of the paper to any designated address in the United States.

## HEAVY LOSS ON VIKNOR.

(BY ATLANTIC CABLE AND A. P.)  
LONDON, Jan. 29.—A casualty list issued tonight shows that the British armored merchant vessel *Viknor*, which was lost off the coast of Ireland several days ago, carried a crew of 255, composed of naval reserve men and boys belonging to the mercantile marine, all of whom perished.

Among the crew were twenty-four royal reserve men from Newfoundland.

would extend the time in which local option elections may be held.

Henry Ward Brown came to the rescue of "strap-hangers" by introducing a bill requiring common carriers to provide for marine insurance. Failure for violation would cost the railroads and street car companies from \$500 to \$1000, and the passenger complainants would be entitled to receive half the fine.

**OTHER BILLS.**

Other bills were:

By Ryan—Improving earnings of seamen, sea-going fishermen and seafarers from execution up to \$200.

By L. Edwards—Creating a board of retirement to control and disburse pension funds for employees of the Navy.

By Rigdon—Appropriating \$10,000 for the employment of special instructors to give agricultural courses in rural schools.

By Phillips—Requiring the State Bureau of Vital Statistics to collect data relating to marriage and divorce.

By Johnson—Prohibiting food and express companies from transportation of dead ducks.

By Rigdon—Proposing a constitutional amendment creating a bicameral Legislature of forty members, who shall be elected to four-year terms.

By Boude—Joint resolution memorializing Congress to establish an embargo on exportation of wheat to prevent shortage and higher prices in the United States.

### ANTI-SALOON BILL.

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## To Quit Pacific.

(Continued from First Page.)

into the intentions of Japan in seizing Kiao-Chow and the islands in the Pacific, will not be followed up, at least by this administration, and that Japan as a price of peace will be given a chance in China. to become the possessor of the complete overthrow of the open-door policy, leaving China to its fate to become a governed nation, while the commerce of America, which in cotton goods alone fell off over \$20,000,000 in Manchuria, will be at the mercy of a competitor; while the balance of power in the Pacific would lead to an inevitable war.

Representative Hobson said he had told for some time that the fleet would never go to the Pacific under the present administration, and that the situation in Europe was not favorable for the situation in Europe, referring to critics of America's conduct by both sides in the present war, and to "arbitrary treatment of American ships," and declared that the situation closely paralleled the conditions which led to the Chinese pirates in 1850 and to that with England in 1812.

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## NEW DANGERS OF MANKIND.

## DIRECTS ERA OF ENTERPRISE.

Voices Belief in the Return of Prosperity.

Big Business Need Longer be Afraid.

Field and no Favor to be Rules for Future.

BY A. P. NIGHT WIRE.

CHICAGO, BUREAU OF THE DAILY TIMES, Jan. 29.—Business with the new sheep went out for rain, wind and snow. For your suit, tailors' Association, in store wool, but you are not matter—unless the pieces picked out with in the new haberdashery, going to the tailors, the man is likely to give you a circuit up the back of the neck. If you are caught in the rain, the rain will not stop you from getting such goss and "Taste" in the dampened weather in the weave will add such a delicious aroma that horse, if he gets a whiff will scramble up over the ground after you.

Mexico.

Excluded from First Page.

Individualists, whose headquarters at Vera Cruz.

in it said it had been his

choice made this necessary

as but little room

of character, and this was

a great distance from the

headquarters to the

theatre.

concerning Eulalio Gutiérrez

elected provincial

Mexico by the Agreements

it is regarded as a

the support of the

the best terms possible.

Zapata is still in the

right, as he always has

been cleared away.

A common understanding

reached, but

nothing is going to be done

just because

he gave some of the "rules

which he thought ought

to be observed, heading the list with

the "admission points," which

had been agreed upon for

the last twenty

years.

BY A. P. NIGHT WIRE.

DIEGO, Jan. 29.—The

Korregan II and the

subboton Guerreros are

out on the coast of Lower

California, according to

the news from the

the command of our

Mexican army in

Potosi.

BY A. P. NIGHT WIRE.

N. Y.—The

Overseas from

Switzerland, to the

the United States

Mr. H. B. Smith to

the command of our

Mexican army in

Potosi.

BY A. P. NIGHT WIRE.

ATLANTIC CITY AND A. S.

Jan. 29.—A royal

issued calling to the

soldiers of the first

and the soldiers of the

born in 1888, belonging

to the Alpine trou-

peau.

BY A. P. NIGHT WIRE.

C. R. KILVYER.

SUIT

extra pair

value and the

year.

—stockings,

weaters, hats

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Blueitt

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SATURDAY MORNING.

JANUARY 30, 1915.—[PART 2]

## Donahue, All Round Athlete, is Refused an A.A.U. Card

Geo. Whist

## BIG SURPRISES IN BASKETBALL.

L.A.A.C. Eliminated from Tournament.

Hood Proves to be a Demon Forward.

Orange Midgets Wallop Five from Glendale.

A wholesale upsetting of dope marks the first night's play in the A.U. championship on the A.L.A.C. and L.A.A.C. courts. Teams picked to win the championships or be run-up fell with sickening thuds.

Both of the L.A.A.C. teams were defeated and are through. The 140-pound bunch was picked to win the heavyweight championship. The heavyweights were dropped to the team that would battle Whittier College in the finals.

The Whittier Crescents did away with the lightweights. The score was 20 to 24, and proved Hood to be one of the best basketball shooters seen around here. The whole Whittier team play swung around him.

The Orange A.C. five' wallop the heavyweights, 35 to 24. The clubmen lost their basketball shooting eyes and the Orange ran up and down the court like a bunch of wild twenty of them instead of five. The crowd for some reason was all for Orange.

Glendale, doped to win the 120-pound class title, fell before the Orange midgets. The game was a rough battle in which either team was ready to fight at the drop of the hat.

At the L.A.A.C. the lightweights were playing. The Los Angeles High 120-pound team showed the most class, defeating the team of Venice. The Whittier 120-pounders defeated Pasadena and the 110-pound team lost to Glendale. Lester played in both games, shooting fifteen baskets for the 140 and fourteen for the 110.

He would not predict that not being with one of his offices, Mr. Clegg, would not be a hindrance or a hindrance to his work. He is going to be more carefree in his work, as he is not bound by any rules or regulations.

That some digging was beginning to feel the effects was shown when the Pacific Coast was saving banks of water. The water was the owner of the L.M.C. It was a struggle between a long, skinny fellow called Simons, center for Glendale, and the Orange team. The score was Orange, 30; Simons, 22. The Orange field goals counted up faster than Simons' foul goals.

The line-up:

Glendale: Whistler, Forward; Miller, Forward; Clegg, Center; Lester, Guard; Clegg, Guard.

Orange A.C.: Whistler, Forward; Miller, Forward; Clegg, Center; Lester, Guard; Clegg, Guard.

Simons: Whistler, Forward; Miller, Forward; Clegg, Center; Lester, Guard; Clegg, Guard.

Glendale: Whistler, Forward; Miller, Forward; Clegg, Center; Lester, Guard; Clegg, Guard.

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Religious.

EARNEST WAVE  
OF EVANGELISM.Bishops Over Los Angeles and  
the Environs.Movement for Great Easter  
Gathering.Immigration Conference  
Next Month.Comprehensive evangelistic  
meetings are about to cover the city  
and its surroundings, but neither one  
of the character of the Gospel  
Movement, which is international  
and confined strictly  
to activities of laymen, but may  
have been into it.The Methodist campaign, which has  
been recently begun, is in the hands of  
Rev. Jay W. Somerville, who origi-  
nated the "suspension plan," and Hen-  
ry C. Livingston, pastor of the First  
Lutheran Church, who has been the next most  
active factor in the Kansas City  
movement. They, however, are conducting a strictly Methodist campaign in and  
around the city.The other campaign is more com-  
prehensive, covering, as it will, all  
Protestant denominations, and having  
as its avowed object the securing of  
5000 new members by Easter Sunday,  
in the city alone. It will be in-  
augurated in a great mass meeting  
in the First Methodist Church on  
Sunday afternoon, February 21, pro-  
vided over by Dr. John Bacon Shaw  
of Emmanuel Presbyterian Church,  
and participated in by ministers and  
representatives of all denominations.The First Methodist Church on  
Sunday afternoon, February 21, pro-  
vided over by Dr. John Bacon Shaw  
of Emmanuel Presbyterian Church,  
and participated in by ministers and  
representatives of all denominations.  
The new leader of the campaign,  
the Rev. Henry C. Livingston, pastor  
of the First Evangelistic Com-  
munity of the Church Federation,  
which is made up of other ministers  
and laymen as follows: Rev. H. H.  
Allen, Rev. J. C. Pinkerton, R. W.  
Applegate, Bishop Bell, W. M. Brin-  
ton, Dr. S. W. Clegg, Rev. H. F. Galloway, Rev. H. E. Hunt,  
Rev. G. M. Leigh, Rev. J. L. Malle, Rev. V. Shaw, Dr. R. A. Torrey, Rev.  
Russell F. Thrapp, A. J. Wallace, Judge Wilbur and E. B. Moore.In addition to this permanent  
committee, there is a special committee  
working under the direction of the fol-  
lowing special committee appointed  
for this particular purpose: Baptist  
Rev. J. A. Rossiter, Rev. J. B. Fox and  
Rev. J. A. Francis; Congregational  
Rev. Morris H. Park, Rev. J. L. Sturtevant, Rev. Leonard Ross Fisher;  
Christian, Rev. Leonard G. Thompson,  
Rev. R. W. Abberley, Rev. R. S. M. Bernard and Rev. W. L. Maudux; Evangelical  
Association, Rev. F. G. Goss; Episco-  
pal, Rev. J. W. Harcourt; Methodist, Episco-  
pal, Rev. W. P. Peck, Irvin Thompson, L. V. Lucas and W. L.  
Cleveland; the Methodist Episcopal  
South, Rev. R. P. Howell, Rev. C. C.  
Nazarene, Rev. E. C. Cor-  
nelius; Presbyterian, Rev. L. G. K. Kunkel; United  
Brethren, Rev. J. A. Ebey, Rev. B. F.  
Cunningham, Rev. H. B. Spayd; United  
Presbyterian, Rev. W. O. Fisher and Rev. J. C. Pinkerton.Under the auspices of the young  
men's organization, Rev. E. V. Shaw  
and his outdoor meetings will be  
held at strategic centers; beginning  
with February 19, noonday meetings  
will be held in the First Methodist  
Church beginning March 29; these  
meetings will be held daily through  
the week. The young people of  
the church will be the  
driving force in the hope of  
reaching the goal of 5000 new mem-  
bers by Easter, when special signifi-  
cance will be given to the services of  
the day.The object of the campaign is to  
work in a concerted effort and in a  
natural way the local agencies that  
have been notably successful in many  
churches; leaving denominations and  
congregations free to act in their own  
way, and yet present the inspiration  
and driving effort.Beginning tomorrow morning, in  
Methodist churches, Messrs. Somer-  
ville and Allen will be heard as fol-  
low: Sunday morning, First Church,  
Pasadena; Allen, South Pasadena;  
Afternoon, First Church, Glendale;  
Allen, Somerville and Allen, Evening,  
same church, Allen; West Hollywood, Somerville, Monday  
evening, University Church, Allen; Somerville, Tuesday evening, West-  
ern Avenue, Wednesday evening, Boyle  
Height, Allen; Euclid Heights, Somer-  
ville, Thursday evening, Redondo, Allen; Santa Ana, Somerville; Friday  
evening, Santa Monica, Allen; Ver-  
mont Square, city, Somerville; Sun-  
day, First Church, Allen; Grace Church,  
Somerville; Afternoon, First Church,  
Somerville and Allen; Evening, West  
Adams, Allen; University, Somer-  
ville, Monday evening, February 8, West-  
wood, Somerville; Union Avenue,  
Allen, Tuesday evening, February 9, West-  
wood, Somerville.IMPORTANT MEETING.  
IMMIGRATION CONFERENCE.Local committees are busily work-  
ing out the preliminary plans for a  
Pacific Coast conference on conditions  
and work among immigrants to be  
held at the First Congregational  
Church, Thursday and Friday, February  
11 and 12.Prominent representatives of the  
Immigration Work Committee of the  
各省 Mission Council of thirteen  
Protestant denominations, will be  
represented with a traveling exhibit  
illustrating conditions and work be-  
ing done by the government and other  
organizations in the interest of im-  
migration populations.The purpose of the Los Angeles  
conference is educational, as well as  
brought together of the various  
activities looking to the bettering of  
conditions among the masses who are  
coming to us from the less favored  
regions of the world.The plans for the gathering are  
being made under the supervision  
of Dr. George F. Kenngott, superin-  
tendent of Congregational church ex-  
hibition, who is acting as chairman,  
and Rev. J. C. Livingston, pastor of  
Vermon Avenue Methodist Episcopal  
church, secretary of the local move-  
ment.Such prominent workers as Bishop  
Bell, Bishop Waterhouse, Dr. E. L.  
Allen, Rev. James A. Geissinger, Rev.  
A. B. Pritchard, Rev. Russell F.  
Carroll, president of the C. I. C., and  
Rev. J. C. Livingston, pastor of  
Vermon Avenue Methodist Episcopal  
church, secretary of the local move-  
ment.Visiting BISHOPS,  
TO BE HEARD TOMORROW.  
The Pro-Cathedral is to be  
represented by two visitors, the  
Rev. Dr. Herbert J. Weaver of the  
First Lutheran church, will preach tomor-  
row morning on "The Spirit of Mis-  
sions." In the evening Rev. JohnHenry J. Allen,  
Kansas editor, who will assist in  
the Methodist campaign in this city.Pencier, Lord Bishop of New West-  
minster, will be here during a  
short vacation with friends in this  
city, and will preach at the morning  
service. At the evening service, the  
preacher will be Rt. Rev. Samuel C.  
Edsall, bishop of the diocese of Min-  
neapolis, who is a graduate of the  
University of Chicago, and has had  
an education at Chicago University and  
is en route back to Kyoto to become  
pastor of a church. Mark Keppel  
will speak on work in the even-  
ing.Tomorrow will be Brotherhood Day  
at the First United Brethren Church.At the morning service an address  
will be delivered by Rev. Dr. J. L.  
Morgan, who has just completed his  
education at Chicago University and  
is en route back to Kyoto to become  
pastor of a church. Mark Keppel  
will speak on work in the even-  
ing.Miss Inga Petterson, a returned mis-  
sionary from Japan, will speak at the  
4 o'clock Bible Story Hour in the  
Y.W.C.A., tomorrow afternoon; Miss  
Inga will speak at the Drop-in  
Bible Class, and Miss Ruth Chapin  
will sing.The revival meetings at the First  
Church of the Nazarene still continue,  
though they have been in progress a  
number of weeks. Rev. C. E. Roberts  
will preach, morning and evening, to-  
morrow, and Mrs. Roberts and Miss  
Taylor will sing.The First Methodist Church on  
Sunday afternoon, February 21, pro-  
vided over by Dr. John Bacon Shaw  
of Emmanuel Presbyterian Church,  
and participated in by ministers and  
representatives of all denominations.The new leader of the campaign,  
the Rev. Henry C. Livingston, pastor  
of the First Evangelistic Com-  
munity of the Church Federation,  
which is made up of other ministers  
and laymen as follows: Rev. H. H.  
Allen, Rev. J. C. Pinkerton, R. W.  
Applegate, Bishop Bell, W. M. Brin-  
ton, Dr. S. W. Clegg, Rev. H. F. Galloway, Rev. H. E. Hunt,  
Rev. G. M. Leigh, Rev. J. L. Malle, Rev. V. Shaw, Dr. R. A. Torrey, Rev.  
Russell F. Thrapp, A. J. Wallace, Judge Wilbur and E. B. Moore.In addition to this permanent com-  
mittee, there is a special committee  
working under the direction of the fol-  
lowing special committee appointed  
for this particular purpose: Baptist  
Rev. J. A. Rossiter, Rev. J. B. Fox and  
Rev. J. A. Francis; Congregational  
Rev. Morris H. Park, Rev. J. L. Sturtevant, Rev. Leonard Ross Fisher;  
Christian, Rev. Leonard G. Thompson,  
Rev. R. W. Abberley, Rev. R. S. M. Bernard and Rev. W. L. Maudux; Evangelical  
Association, Rev. F. G. Goss; Episco-  
pal, Rev. J. W. Harcourt; Methodist, Episco-  
pal, Rev. W. P. Peck, Irvin Thompson, L. V. Lucas and W. L.  
Cleveland; the Methodist Episcopal  
South, Rev. R. P. Howell, Rev. C. C.  
Nazarene, Rev. E. C. Cor-  
nelius; Presbyterian, Rev. L. G. K. Kunkel; United  
Brethren, Rev. J. A. Ebey, Rev. B. F.  
Cunningham, Rev. H. B. Spayd; United  
Presbyterian, Rev. W. O. Fisher and Rev. J. C. Pinkerton.LOCAL COMPOSERS.  
HONORED BY PROGRAMME.A musical service will be given in  
Westside Methodist Church on Sun-  
day evening by the quartette, choir  
and organist, made up exclusively of  
the works of local composers. Sibley  
G. Pease is the organist; Mrs. Gail  
M. Dimmick, soprano; Miss C. G.  
Hobart, contralto; Robert Russell, tenor;  
Frank E. Gieger, bass. The pro-  
gramme follows:Organ, "Festival Postlude" (P.  
Shawl-Hallet); quartette, "Teach Us  
O Lord," (Chas. Hall, Pease);"The Lord," (A. A. Strode); (M.  
F. Mason); Mrs. Gail Mills Dimmick;organ, "Pastorale in D-flat" (Fred.  
Groton); hymn-anthem, "The Lord of  
Glory" (N. L. Ridderhof); the choir:"Response," "Hear Us O Lord" (Sibley  
G. Pease); the quartette, organ after-"Spiritual Sketch" (Roland  
Durgle); quartette, "Now the Day is  
Over" (Sibley G. Pease); anthem, "Sing  
My Soul, H. Wondrous Love" (Brueckner); the choir: quartette,

"Nunc Dimittis" (Sibley G. Pease);

"Nonnunnet" (C. Demarest);

"Hymn" (Rev. Frank E. Gieger);

"Lord, Keep Us Safe This  
Night" (Sibley G. Pease); the quartette.

RELIGIOUS NOTES.

PREACHERS AND CHURCHES.

Bishop Edwin H. Hughes, resident  
bishop of California, will be the  
preacher at the morning service at  
First Methodist Church. Recognized as  
one of the most forcible and attrac-  
tive preachers, Bishop Hughes will  
attract a great audience. Dr. Charles  
Edward Locke will preach in the  
evening on "Love and Marriage; or, How  
Have Happy Homes."The Rev. John Bacon Shaw will preach  
tomorrow morning on "Is Prayer An-  
swered?" Evening, "Are the Dead  
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"The History of the Crucifix and the  
Rise of the Papacy."







THE CITY  
AND ENVIRONS.

## EVENTS BRIEFLY TOLD.

## Educational Exhibit.

The winter exhibit in the educational department of the Y.W.C.A. will be held on Tuesday and Tuesday night. There will be programmes at 4 o'clock in the afternoon and in the evening. The public is invited.

## Jedidiah.

Rabbi Myers will repeat his free lecture on "Judaism Unveiled," or a glimpse of the "Mitzim." Christ Episcopal Church will meet Thursday evening. Rev. Baker P. Lee will preside and there will be a programme of music. The public is invited.

## North Dakota's Day.

The North Dakota Society will hold a basket picnic in Sycamore Grove Saturday of next week. All former North Dakota people and visitors from that state are invited with their friends.

## Power Company Order.

A supplemental order authorizing the issuance of \$179,000 first and refunding mortgage bonds by the Pacific Light and Power Corporation was issued yesterday by the State Railroad Commission. The proceeds from these bonds will be used by the company to reimburse itself in part for \$208,240 paid to trustees to cover sinking fund provisions of the mortgage.

## Major is Released.

Maj. William J. Dart, commander of the local Salvation Army corps, was released from the City Jail yesterday on his own recognizance pending a hearing before the State Supreme Court for a writ of habeas corpus to test the validity of the city ordinance which prohibits the selling of articles collected by the Salvation Army. Maj. Dart surrendered himself to the authorities several days ago and was appointed special police chaplain during his stay in the jail.

## Real Estate Man Dies.

W. W. Williams, head of the Williams Land and Loan Company, with offices in the Grant Building, passed away last night at his home, No. 2442 Rosedale, at the following two-day illness. He was 43 years of age, a native of Illinois and prominent in the Illinois and Iowa State Societies and secretary of the Des Moines Club. He leaves a widow and four children: Miss L. G. Stow of Los Angeles; C. B. Williams of Hollywood and Miss Grace M. Williams and Russell G. Williams. Funeral announcement will be made later.

## PERSONALS.

Mrs. Phoebe Heart arrived from the East yesterday on the Santa Fe de luxe and took a suite at the Alexandria.

F. B. Weeks, merchant of Oakland, is at the Lankershim, and also W. J. Wallace, mine operator, and Mrs. Wallace, of Denver; E. N. Lupfield, banker of Springfield, Ill., and Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Andrews, tourists, from Minneapolis.

Mrs. Adolphine Busch, widow of the multi-millionaire brewer, will arrive at Pasadena from St. Louis February 2 to take up her residence for the winter at the Busch mansion on Orange Grove avenue.

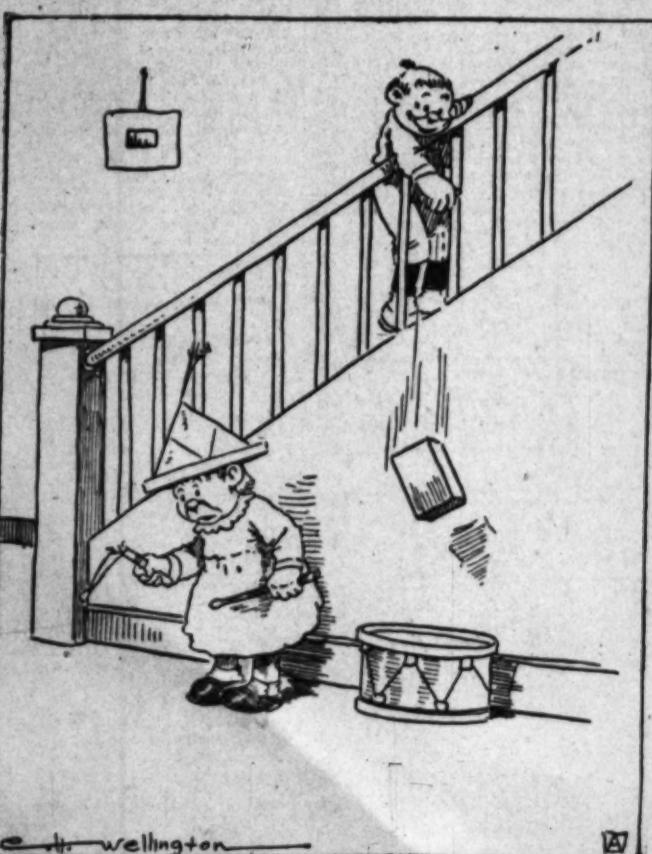
Among recent arrivals at the Clark were R. H. Benton, cattle dealer, of San Diego; William Laking, lumber dealer, and Mrs. Lester of Hamilton; Dr. J. E. Strode and daughter, Mrs. C. M. York, of Chattanooga; Mr. and Mrs. E. A. Davidson, tourists from Atlanta, and R. T. Ridgeway, shoe manufacturer of Boston.

William S. White of Beaumont, son of the late distinguished United States Senator Stephen A. White, is a guest at the Stowell. Mr. White is a successful agriculturist and fruit grower. Just now he is in Los Angeles in assisting the apple growers of the Beaumont district to perfect an organization which will aid them in marketing their product to advantage.

SEAS MAY WRECK  
THE VENICE PIER.

(BY DIRECT WIRE—EXCLUSIVE DISPATCH.) VENICE, Jan. 29.—Breakers ten feet high are pounding the ocean front here tonight and tearing at the pier with such fury it is feared the extension will collapse. Because of a heavy ground swell, due to the storm at sea, the great combers are breaking some distance beyond the pier, an unusual thing. It is feared great damage may be caused early this morning, when a seven-foot tide is due.

— and the Worst Is Yet to Come

Cruelty Alleged.  
NO DECREE FOR  
MRS. KRUCKER.UNCONVENTIONAL PICTURE IS  
THE REASON.

Divorce Case of Wife of Noted Architect Which Attracts Pasadena's Court—Photograph Shows Society Folk Fail in Judge Monroe's Court—Photograph Shows Her on Beach Sands.

A picture showing Mrs. Anna Krucker, another woman and two men, in an unconventional situation, alleged by Frank G. Krucker, architect of Trinity Auditorium, to have been taken at the time she charged in her suit for divorce she was suffering intense mental torture because of his treatment, resulted late last night in Judge Monroe's denying her a decree.

The picture introduced into the case as evidence showed Mrs. Krucker, Pearl Brooks, a Mr. Kraft and C. H. Lewis of Pasadena, lying on their backs on the beach sands, their feet sticking up in the air.

The case, called late yesterday afternoon, brought into the already crowded courtroom a bevy of society people of Pasadena, who were interested in the case either through knowing the principals or out of curiosity. While waiting for the trial they were entertained by hearing the troubles of many other couples whose marital life had proved unhappy.

In her recital of facts alleged in her suit, she called upon Mr. Krucker, Mrs. Krucker told of his choking her for the diamonds that she wore, and also of having to take his boarders.

On several occasions at the beaches, Mrs. Krucker admitted she had humiliated her before friends with his vulgar language. She also related scenes with him at various cafes, including that of the Alexandria and a Chinese restaurant. One scene related to the home of a Pasadena friend, upon which occasion Mrs. Krucker had been advised of his reputation as a card player. She remonstrated with him and he suggested that she shut up. There was a row, and when they started home in a machine, she says he threw her coat out of the window. While in the seats, the ride was very uncomfortable. They did not speak that night.

In the morning, she said, he told her he would have to have some money, and tried to induce her to give him her diamonds, which she refused to do. A friend came to see her, and it seems from Mrs. Krucker that he desired the diamonds to pay a card debt.

Gamboling. Mrs. Krucker stated, was her husband's weak point. When they were married, she says, he promised to forgo cards, and she did not sit at the dinner table until they came to Los Angeles.

TO KEEP WOOL  
FROM GERMANY.

(BY ATLANTIC CABLE AND A.P.) LONDON, Jan. 29.—"An influential deputation of Australian wool sellers and wool buyers has appealed to Acting Premier Hughes to prevent operations on behalf of Germany," says Sydney correspondent of the Evening News. "It is claimed that as a consequence of such operations wool would be sent to Germany from America as the conduit pipe." The acting Premier promised to take drastic steps. The government had information, he said, that Great Britain would be able to take the whole of the Australian clip.

An excursion to the San Diego Fair. The Times management has arranged an excursion for members of persons on a special train to the Fair, round-trip ticket, which includes transportation; all meals, room at hotel and admissions two days to the Fair Grounds, is \$10. Make your reservations at The Times, Excursion Department.

For quick action drop answer to "Times Liniment" in Times' liner boxes in downtown office buildings. The locations of the boxes are printed in the first column of The Times' "liner" section.

Ladies, we guarantee to stop your hair from coming out, heal itching scalp, remove dandruff and grow new hair in thirty days or no pay. 626 Grand Blvd., South and Harrison sts.

Harry G. Holstein, with office at 225 S. Spring, has opened a mortgage loan department. He has money to loan on good security. Tel. F4692.

The Times Branch Office, No. 619 South Spring street. Advertisements and subscriptions taken.

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the Fair Grounds, is \$10. Make your

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Department.

Under the law not more than three

of the members of the commission

will be of the same party. Mr. De

Witt, Mr. Hurley and the southern

men under consideration are Democ

rats; Mr. Rublee and Mr. Record are

"Progressives" and Mr. Parry is de

scribed here as being a "Progressive."

THIRTY YEARS FOR MURDER.

Young Man of St. Louis Is Convicted and Sentenced for Slaying His Mother-in-Law.

(BY A.P. NIGHT WIRE.)

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 29.—Edward Eller

brecht, 25 years old, was convicted of

the murder of his mother-in-law, Mrs.

Joseph Farragher, last July, and sen

tenced to thirty years in the State

penitentiary.

Mrs. Farragher was killed when

she tried to prevent Ellerbrecht from

leaving a 22-year-old daughter from

the Farragher home. Mrs. Edna Eller

brecht, his wife, from whom he was

separated, and her brother, also were

shot during the fight that followed.

(Advertisement.)

Don't knot the cotton or silk; that

causes lumps and makes poor, am-

ateurish work; start and finish with a

buttonhole; use a complete and

practical course for making twenty-four

different kinds of stitches is given with

each Imperial embroidery pattern out

of the book.

The Times for the more complete dis-

cription of the book and the

price of the book.

Don't help your hands; the pierc-

er's work unless your hands are

perfectly dry and clean; solst work

of any kind is an abomination, even

if it will wash.

Many home embroiderers have diffi-

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get the best results a complete and

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Directed by Student.

CHILDREN THE STARS  
IN PRETTY PANTOMIME.

PUPILS of the fifth grade of the Normal Training School gave a creditable presentation of "The Talking Bird," a pantomime in three parts, yesterday afternoon in the auditorium of the new Normal School. Miss Ellen Galpin, a pupil of the Normal School, who is experienced in dramatics, directed the performance. An admission price of 10 cents was charged. The proceeds will be used to the fund for decorating the auditorium of the training school. The performance will be repeated at 5:10 o'clock Monday afternoon.

The pantomime was distinctly original in that the rich costumes were prepared at considerable expense. The time of the action was in the age of the Arabian Nights; the place, Turkey. The first act took place in the Princess's palace; the second in the Hall of Happiness, and the third in the Princess's boudoir. Following is a synopsis of the story:

The Princess has never known her father. This situation makes her extremely sad. A servant, finding the Princess asleep, makes a wish, clasps his hands over an incense pot and the Princess appears. The servant tells the Princess to see the Garden of Happiness in a dream. The Princess tells her two brothers the dream and they go in search of the garden. The elder brother gives her a knife which will become rusty if evil befalls him; the younger brother leaves pearls which



Maidens in the Garden of Happiness.

Lois Malugen (top) as Yellow Water and Wilma Sampson (left) and Thalma Kenyon in "The Talking Bird," a pantomime in three parts, presented yesterday afternoon by the pupils of the fifth grade of the Normal Training School in the auditorium of the new State Normal building.

will lose their luster if death overtakes them.

In course of time the knife becomes rusty and the pearls lose their luster. The alarmed Princess at once goes in search of the garden. She meets the Dancing Dervishes who bid her follow the ball and enter the garden. In the garden the Princess sees the Talking Bird, Singing Tree, Yellow Water and other wonders.

The Princess takes the Singing Tree, a pitcher of Yellow Water. She takes a pitcher of water and gives it to the Sultan, who is greatly entertained by these wonders. Finally the bird bids the Princess serve him with a cucumber stuffed with pearls. The Sultan wonders at such wealth and is made happy when the bird announces that his three children were before him. He returns to the palace, taking his children with him.

The romantic side of the play pleased the fancies of the children and they entered with zest into the action in order to help. John and Albert, the two boys who took the part of the Sultan and the Sultan's son, as well as that on the stage, was performed by children. Boys managed the curtain, scenery and electric lights. The programme gave the information that John and Philip were the electricians.

EIGHTY DOLLARS  
BUYS HIS LIFE.

"TRINITY" GOES TO PARK, NOT  
INTO JUICY TENDERLOIN  
BEAR STEAKS.

Not only rescued from ignominious death, but presented with an appropriate name and a handsome collar, the cub bear which was scheduled to adorn the tables of a Spring-street cafe in the form of steaks of "Pebbles" and "Bones" will be exhibited to the public and will immediately become a member of the animal family maintained by the city in Griffith Park.

Captured in the Trinity mountains and sold to the proprietors of the cafe, where he was placed on exhibition with the other animals, he would have been converted into gastronomic delicacies on February 1, but his five days were nearing their end when kind-hearted citizens interfered with the plans of the management.

Headed by M. C. Neuner, president of the Neuner company, a committee of prominent citizens with a view to securing the cub from a certain "Trinity" finish—"Trinity"—for that's his name now—cost the cafe management \$80. The committee was told that nothing less than \$80 would be acceptable. Immediately voluntary donations were pledged, the first day's receipts amounting to \$21. Yesterday the full amount was raised, thus assuring "Trinity" his allotted time in jail for trying to make his escape.

## LIMIT ON POULTRY.

Health Commissioner Recommends Passage of Ordinance Restricting Number Per City Lot.

A largely-signed petition has been filed at the City Hall for the abatement of an alleged nuisance at a residence property on East Twenty-fifth street, where the petitioners declare there are not only hens, chickens, turkeys and other fowl, but also a number of rabbits, poultry, etc., that may be kept on any premises within the city limits.

## JOIN THE WESTERNERS.

Cavalry escort for distinguished visitors, parades, etc., in 1912. Men and women riders are requested to send names and addresses to 1912 General Committee, 205 Chamber of Commerce, at once for place in troops now organizing.

If you care to join this unique organization fill out this coupon and attend their meeting at Chamber of Commerce Saturday night, January 20.

Two Days Fair Excursion \$10.

Leave Saturday morning, Feb. 6, spend the day and return at the San Diego Fair, return Sunday afternoon, and return to Los Angeles Monday morning, and admission to Fair Grounds for \$10. Make your reservations now. Times Excursion Department, Times Building, First and Broadway.

## Serve Royally.

(Continued from First Page.)

ham, Tucker, Carrillo, Heap and Sandstrom.

Following the banquet G. G. Greenwood, president of the Board of Trade, gave a short review of the work done by the Board during the past year, and then a board of directors was unanimously elected. It consists of G. W. Bessemer, C. E. C. Cray, J. B. Wilcox, W. R. Turner, W. G. Junkin, H. T. Wright, E. D. Lovell, C. N. Witherburg and C. A. Wade.

Resolutions of thanks and appreciation for the untiring work of Col. J. Steadman, a member of the Board of Education, on behalf of the Hollenbeck school, were unanimously passed. The action was approved Col. Steadman's determination not to be a candidate for re-election. In a speech Col. Steadman expressed his gratitude for the kindness shown him by the board, and said he could not look back at his work with the knowledge that his efforts have not been unavailing.

Supt. Francis of the city public schools was one of the distinguished members of the board, and during an interesting address was frequently interrupted by enthusiastic rounds of applause.

He spoke on "Our Schools." He advised more intimate relationship between parents and child for betterment of the latter's condition. "The one great problem in the school question," he said, "is the development of the boys and girls so they will become the right kind of men and women. The child should be allowed to the advantages of learning. We must arrange matters so he can expand and that done in the right way, we will make him what we want him. You can give every boy and every girl if you give each the right thing at the right time in the right way."

TEMPERAMENTAL?  
YES, QUITE SO.

MUSICIANS TELL OF THEMSELVES AT ANNUAL BANQUET.

In spite of their long hair and temperament, musicians are human. This was the declaration of several speakers at the annual banquet of the Musicians' Club, held last night at the Hollenbeck. The orators urged that the public recognize the fact that the musicians are, for the most part, practical-minded citizens interested in the common good of the community.

About 160 members were present. Thomas Taylor Drill was toastmaster.

"Our Guests" Morton F. Mason, president of the club; "Our Guests" Morton F. Mason, president of the club; "Our Club" W. H. Lott; "Song," "Welcome," words by John S. McGroarty; "A Musician's Idea of Business," by Vernon Danner; "A Business Man's Idea of Music," Herbert L. Cornish; and "Musical Reminiscences," George P. Upton.

"We pleaded guilty to a superabundance of temperament," Mr. Mason said, "but that is essential to our success. It is the practical attack in trade. Without it the musical stars could not shine and our L. E. Behrmer would soon go to the poor farm."

"The possession of temperament, however, does not distinguish us for practicality as for temperament. The citizens of Los Angeles, those with plenty of temperament, are constantly demonstrating that this quality mixes successfully with the practical side of good citizenship."

Mr. Lott, president of the club, by the toastmaster as "Dad's" Lott, gave a brief history of the Musicians' Club.

"At an accidental meeting of several musicians in a cafe early in December, 1912, the suggestion was made by Mr. Drill that a formal club be formed. Another meeting was held two weeks later and on the following day—December 21—the Musicians' Club was formed. At that time it was the first organization of professional musicians in Los Angeles. We have not been successful in our association. It has been useful and its field of influence is increasing."

## ANSWERS LAST CALL.

ARMY MAN. Former Chief Tracker of the Philippine Service, Dies After Arduous Career.

Funeral services were held here yesterday for Mora E. Smith, a ranchman of the Imperial Valley, who saw eleven years of army service, during which he distinguished himself for personal bravery. He passed away here last Wednesday, after long illness contracted in the tropics.

"We fully realize the depleted condition of the city treasury, and do not wish to seem insistent, but feel it is our duty to call your attention to the fact that the city has not yet paid our debts, and that the United Charities has arrived. Upon your decision depends the existence or non-existence of the city's partaking in the relief work of its citizens."

## HE WOULD ESCAPE.

MAN WHOSE JAIL SENTENCE EXPIRES TODAY LEAVES WITHOUT PERMISSION AND BREAKS ANKLE.

If Joseph Kelly, arrested for a misdemeanor, had been content with his quarters in the City Jail, he would have been spared the agony of the expiration of his thirty-day sentence. At it was, Mr. Kelly sought to go out in the rain yesterday without the necessary formality of being discharged from custody.

On his way out by way of the entrance to the garage, he slipped and fell, breaking his right ankle. He is now confined to the Receiving Hospital and faces another thirty days in jail for trying to make his escape.

## BRASIL HI BY THE WAR.

[New York Evening Post.] South America was no doubt badly hit by the war. Scattered items have been published, such as the fact that 14,000,000 of Brazil's 7,000,000 bags of coffee may be thrown on the market.

A comprehensive statement that has just come from Argentina in President de la Plaza's special message shows that in his country, at least, the financial storm can easily be weathered. The total debt is nearly 27,000,000 pesos. This can be easily carried by careful economy. New offices created last year will not be filled; all public works not urgent will be postponed. A special commission has for some time been studying administration in Argentina, and it can be utilized.

The fact that the republic has a large

income from state industries, railroads

and leased lands decreases the im-

portance of customs duties in the bud-

get. As the total yearly expendi-

ture of Argentina has been about

\$20,000,000, a saving of 20,000,-

000 would be equal to one of nearly

\$50,000,000 in the United States.

## JOIN THE WESTERNERS.

Cavalry escort for distinguished visitors, parades, etc., in 1912. Men and women riders are requested to send names and addresses to 1912 General Committee, 205 Chamber of Commerce, at once for place in troops now organizing.

If you care to join this unique organization fill out this coupon and attend their meeting at Chamber of Commerce Saturday night, January 20.

Two Days Fair Excursion \$10.

Leave Saturday morning, Feb. 6, spend the day and return at the San Diego Fair, return Sunday afternoon, and return to Los Angeles Monday morning, and admission to Fair Grounds for \$10. Make your reservations now. Times Excursion Department, Times Building, First and Broadway.

## REMEMBER YOUR FRIENDS.

If you have neglected or forgotten to send a copy of the 192-page Midwinter Edition of the Los Angeles Times to your eastern friend or friends, it is still not too late to do so. It is a superb newspaper production that will not be out of date during the whole of 1912. Orders sent to The Times Office, with 15 cents, will insure the prompt sending of the paper to any designated address in the United States.

## Clamp "Lid" Tight.

(Continued from First Page.)

South Hill street.

Frances LaPort, No. 269 North Main street.

John Andre, No. 210 1/2 North Main street.

Bernice Brown, No. 1022 South Hill street.

Josie Renard, No. 219 1/2 North Main street.

Ruth M. Masters, No. 140 East Fourth street.

Martha Menard, No. 219 1/2 South Main street.

Helen Nelson, No. 719 South Main street.

Carrie Sprague, No. 504 Maple avenue.

Serinda Poist, No. 313 1/2 Central avenue.

Camella Larra, No. 149 North Main street.

Corleena Giles, No. 518 1/2 East Ninth street.

Jessie Knowles, No. 529 East Ninth street.

Dixie Wilton, No. 515 1/2 South Main street.

Dollie Dale, same address.

Mayie Bennett, No. 257 1/2 New High street.

Anne Cassino, No. 235 New High street.

Hele Lewis, No. 513 1/2 East Ninth street.

James Neville, No. 444 1/2 South Spring street.

Eva Grant, No. 412 1/2 West Seventh street.

Maud Raymond, same address.

May Davis, No. 621 1/2 South Main street.

Ella Wells, same address.

Mollie Clark, No. 223 South Main street.

Florence Davis, No. 444 1/2 South Spring street.

Camille Guillet, No. 626 Commercial street.

Gussie Hicks, No. 452 South Hill street.

Ethel Stein, No. 216 1/2 South Broadway.

May Davis, No. 707 1/2 South Broadway.

Ester Olive, No. 649 1/2 South Hill street.

Bertha Burton, No. 627 1/2 South Hill street.

William J. Ross, No. 324 1/2 South Broadway.

Gardening places were raided at Nos. 409, 411, 512 and 518 North Los Angeles street, No. 426 Sánchez Alley, No. 725 North Alameda street, No. 482 1/2 North Main street, No. 425 Main street, Nos. 721 and 306 Alameda street, No. 109 Washington street, No. 929 East Ninth street, No. 915 Central avenue and No. 1256 East Ninth street.

The Next Best Thing

to a visit to the San Diego and San Francisco Expositions is the Special Section in the Sunday Times devoted to the Fairs.

TIMES  
Readers to  
Participate  
in An Ideal  
Week-End  
Excursion  
to the . . .

Clip This Coupon

## The J. W. Robinson Co.

Boys' Wear  
in a Last Clearing-out  
Sale—Saturday!

Odds and ends in boys' Norfolk Suits, formerly \$6.50, \$7.50 and \$8.50—now for

... \$4.95

Suits, formerly \$10.00, \$13.50 and \$15.00—now for

... \$6.95

\$7.50, \$8.50 and \$10.00 Overcoats—reduced to

... \$4.85 . . .

\$12.50, \$13.50 and \$15.00 Coats—reduced to

... \$5.95 . . .

Imported crepe pajamas, for boys, in pink, white and blue, before \$2.50, \$3.00 and \$3.50

... 95 cents . . .

Odds and ends in boys' Felt Hats, formerly \$1.25 to \$3.00—reduced to

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4th and Broadway  
Capital: \$1,000,000.00  
ame Savings Bank  
5th and Broadway  
and Day Branch, 2nd and Broadway  
CHESTER BTH  
THE UNION MAN.  
Union Telegraph Company  
District Plans Super-  
-sawt Presented.  
A banquet was given  
in the assembly-room of  
the Union Telegraph Company,  
by Mr. Louis Messmer, district  
superintendent, who has been  
named to be supervisor of lines of  
the Pacific division, with head-  
quarters in San Francisco.  
The banquet was formed in the shape  
of a heart, it was decorated with  
beauty roses and the as-  
sumption of ferns and tropical  
leaves, commercial super-  
intendent of the third district, was  
the speaker. The speakers were R. H.  
McGraw, traffic supervisor; C.  
H. Schmid, D. B. Van Esen,  
C. Monical, G. W. Sayre,  
G. R. Rilett, R. Messmer,  
J. Y. Stine, J. A. MacDon-  
ald, T. J. Johnson, A. J. Clark,  
E. A. Clark, H. L. Dunker,  
Miller, George, M. W. S. Owen,  
J. Keen, W. C. Bennett, S. L. Wal-  
ton, V. C. Lamont, L. D. Johnson, L. M.  
A. Roberts, H. F. Perry,  
K. G. Carmichael, T.  
W. R. G. H. J. L. Key,  
R. J. G. H. W. A. Miller, G.  
F. F. Burrell, F. L. Titus,  
W. N. Stoddard, F. B.  
and V. H. Hess.

## TELEGRAMS.

from the Western

for Morris Hollinger, F.

Lorraine Bleeding, Henry J.

W. Virginia, H. Chaffin, H. L.

Louis F. Dittmann, W. H.

J. Jackson, F. C. Kemp,

Mrs. P. J. Levin,

Mrs. Tella Meador,

A. C. McDonald, W. S. Mc-

Half and H. J. Rush.

Lewis J. Cook, G.

D. Bruce, C. R. Anway,

T. R. Roberts, Miltord,

R. E. Newland, Harold

K. D.

## Legislative.

STEAM FLOOD  
OF LITIGATION.DRAWN BILL TO CHECK  
SEAL TRIFLERS.Clear Court Calendars,  
Great Delays and Relieve  
and Defendants by Assessing  
Fees for Attorneys, to  
Save or Obstructive Litigants.An act sent by Presi-  
dent Wood to State Senator Carr,  
introduced in the Legislature,  
proposes a solution of the congestion  
which, if not regulated  
will in many more judges be  
called to take care of the busi-ness of the Code of Civil Pro-  
cedure relating to costs in civil ac-  
tions when the court  
and the action or proceeding  
is or may be frivolous or  
unreasonable cause or be-  
cause of the intent or  
causing the trial to be in-  
conveniences or without  
merit in its merits.which is to be the fact,  
the costs will be taxed on the  
party in such amounts as  
are considered a reasonable  
allowance for preventing or  
the action or proceeding  
in addition to the costs  
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The bill provides, may be  
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Los Angeles Times

EVERY MORNING IN THIS YEAR.  
Daily, Sunday, Illustrated Weekly and Monthly Magazine, \$1.00 per year.  
4, 1881—54th Year.

Member, Class A, of the Associated Press. Telegrams: "L.A. 21,000; Night, 22,000; words transmitted, 20,000.

OFFICE:  
Now Times Building, First and Broadway.  
LOS ANGELES (Loco Ahng-hay-hay-ahs)

Entered at the Postoffice as mail matter of Class II.

TREND OF THE FINANCIAL NEWS.

CHIEF EVENTS OF YESTERDAY.  
(At Home.) A genuine betterment is noticed in all trade centers. Everywhere the disposition is to loosen up. Spring buying of textiles is heavy. Winter weather over a vast area in the East has greatly cut down stocks of heavy wearing apparel. Commodity prices, as a rule, are better. Steel-mill operations are being increased. Money is plentiful and at the cheapest rates for many years. Our export business is treble that of a year ago in many articles. Idleness is decreasing. This is pronounced the best wheat year the farmers ever had, and they are putting back the funds received into trade channels for other goods.

(Abroad.) In London a revival of business is reported. Investments are broadening on a large scale. Berlin reports savings bank deposits for the year increased \$250,000,000. The Reichsbank holds \$100,000,000 in gold alone.

(For details see financial pages.)

## TRY A WAR TAX.

The Department of Agriculture warns southern growers of potatoes that the price of spuds is not likely to be seriously affected by the war. It will be the Democratic administration, but even then we are grateful that there is one thing in America which a war in Europe doesn't affect.

## ONE THING YET NEEDED.

We are very much obliged to the Board of Engineers for Rivers and Harbors at Washington for its interest in keeping salt out of the harbor of Los Angeles. If they will now devise a plan for preventing mud slides in the channel of the Panama Canal the whole country will rise up and call them blessed.

## SAFETY FIRST.

These are the days when Jacques, Gaston and even Bismarck, master of waiters, thank their stars that they are not as other men so long as those other men abide in Europe, and we can't say that we blame them. It is a time when a good many men who would never go back on their own country would not in the least care about going back through it.

## SETTLING DISPUTES.

A Congressional committee wants Peary and Cook to meet and discuss the discovery of the North Pole. Please may we not also have Bacon and Shakespeare present for a discussion of the authorship of certain obscure plays; Jonah and the whale to each tell his theory of what did actually happen before the visit to Nineveh; and William and George to clear up the origin of an unpleasant occurrence in Europe?

## WHEN IT'S UP TO DAYTON, IT'S UP TO DATE.

The annual report of the Greater Dayton Association, with the above headline for a slogan, briefly and comprehensively presents the civic and commercial activity of that organization, which is unique among the municipalities of the country.

Its range of activity is not limited. It engages in any movement that is for the benefit of the city, business men or children, taxpayers. As an instance of the wide scope attention may be called to a very few of the many things which during the past year have been accomplished: Helped revise plumbers' ordinance; conducted Arbor Day celebration; raised fund for social survey; protected public against fraudulent advertisements; organized retail merchants' bureau; investigation and reported on fires and causes. It is not a political organization, but has taken a definite stand on city-wide political questions.

The association was organized in the fall of 1912. A change in the form of government had just been consummated and Dayton came into a commission-manager administration. It was one of the objects of the association that it should support the administration in projects for the benefit of the city at large, as well as to assist in educating the public and to improve business conditions.

## FALSE AND VICTIOUS.

Editor of the I.W.W. has issued a statement in which he makes an appeal for the shortening of hours of the employed for the benefit of the unemployed. He includes this characteristically-incipient appeal to the passions of those out of work:

"If the capitalists and their government refuse the demand for steady work, let the workers insist that their right to life is paramount to every consideration. Let them take whatever measures may be necessary to obtain food, clothing and shelter until such time as the employing class yields to their demands."

The appeal is as false in its professed interest in the welfare of the unemployed as it is vicious in its excitement to the employment of "whatever means may be necessary." The I.W.W. is an organization not for the betterment of the condition of workers, but for the avowed purpose of confiscation of the property of employers. It is the worst enemy that American labor has, because its doctrines and its methods reflect upon all organized labor among those who have not learned to recognize the radical difference between its aims and purposes and reputable organized labor.

For its own protection honest American labor must set itself against the activities of this horde with anarchistic tendencies and intentions which calls itself the I.W.W.

A MOMENTOUS MEETING.  
What does it hold for Europe, that recent meeting on the Flanders battlefield between the Kaiser, the new Foreign Minister of Austria-Hungary and the heir to the throne of the dual monarchy? Not till after the war, perhaps, shall we learn the full details of what occurred at the German military headquarters in Belgium when the Archduke Charles Francis, heir-apparent to the Austrian throne, and Baron Burian, the new Austrian Foreign Minister, met the Kaiser. They certainly exchanged more than compliments. France, Russia and Great Britain would have given a fortune to anyone who could have concealed a dictograph at the conference from which they might obtain a record of that now historic gathering. That it was fraught with much of serious consequence to Europe goes without saying. That it will have an important effect upon future operations also may be deemed certain. No other meeting so far during the war has held more of portent. Nothing of importance followed, or was expected to follow, the coming together of President Poincaré and King George in France. Kitchener's hurried call on Joffre had no such significance as the visit of the Austrians to the Kaiser. So far no newspapers, not even the official organs of Berlin and Vienna, have been allowed to quote any part of the conversations. They remain secret. Dignifiedly, no doubt, an air of mystery has been thrown about them.

The world is pretty sure that, of course, there was something more than an interchange of opinions as to the future conduct of the war. Germany and Austria are still pursuing a general plan, long ago worked out, as far as possible. The changes which actual warfare made incumbent were doubtless gone into, but there must have been something else which made it desirable that a Foreign Minister, newly appointed by the Emperor Franz Josef, should, in company with the archduke who is to be his next sovereign, meet Europe's war lord on a field of battle.

It has been suggested that this conference forecasts the abdication of the aged Emperor of Austria-Hungary. Time will prove the truth or falsity of the dispatch from Rome which brought this suggestion. However, few American students of European events place much credence in the report. In the first place, during the present war, Rome has come to hold much the same position as Chefoo had in the Russo-Japanese war. So imaginary were many reports sent out from Chefoo during the struggle in Asia that the "Chefoo lie" assumed an undesirable aneasime as his brother at El Paso in more recent days. Most Rome dispatches nowadays have to be taken with a liberal pinch of salt if they refer to doings in Germany and Austria.

In the second place, tired as the aged Franz Josef may be of holding the scepter in his troubled dual monarchy, he is hardly man to give it up now. In the natural course of events the head of the Hapsburg must soon be gathered to his fathers. We may take it that he will die in his kingly harness. Why should he abdicate? Such action at this particular time might be construed, or misconstrued, as weakness. And weakness never has been a failing of this Hapsburg. Throughout his long reign he has borne "the sling and arrows of outrageous fortune" with fortitude and he may be relied upon to do so to the end.

## WHAT HAVE THE LABOR UNIONS DONE?

When jobs are scarcer and money a little tighter than usual, when the shoe begins to pinch, then the wage-earners will find out who are their true friends. No one is blind to the fact that throughout the United States for the last six months the number of unemployed has been above the average.

Democratic tariff tinkering started us in the direction of hard times; the uncertainty following the declaration of war between the five leading powers of Europe added to the financial stringency. Already the determination and ingenuity of American business men have helped us out of the quagmire, but we are still far behind the prosperity we enjoyed under the consistent conservative policies of the Taft administration.

A pertinent question for labor to consider, in reviewing periods of unusual unemployment, is the part played by official labor-unionism in aiding the workers whose money they absorbed so greedily when the whole country was generally prosperous. Sufficient funds have been poured into the coffers of the labor unions to form a large insurance guarantee against stringency of hard times. What do labor-union officials, the custodians of the wealth taken from the pockets of their members, do to help insure that such wealth is recognized by international law, but he claims that to exercise such right is a violation of the "moral law" which forbids us "to place in the hands of any people the means with which they may slaughter other human beings."

Ought we not then to prohibit the sale of fuel oil to belligerents? It may be used to propel vessels that are armed with big guns to shoot people with.

Shall we be permitted to sell dynamite to the proprietors of Spanish copper mines and potash deposits? It may be resold to Germany or France and used in making bombs to be thrown from aeroplanes.

Germany has already protested against a New York manufacturer filling an order from England for thirty-five aeroplanes. These aeroplanes may be used to bombard German towns instead of being devoted to peaceful transportation purposes. The same may be said of automobiles.

The Saturday Evening Post says that the allies have paid American farmers, principally in the Southwestern States, \$80,000,000 for horses and \$45,000,000 for mules. This money has mainly aided the cotton farmers to tide over the financial stringency caused by the low price of cotton. But it cannot be denied that the animal will be used to carry upon their backs armed men into battle to kill other men or to haul into position great guns that will be used to shoot people with. Does the "moral law" therefore require that we place an embargo on the shipment of horses and mules?

The eastern journals are noting with expressions of satisfaction the fact that New England and New York factories are busy filling orders from the allies for six million pairs of army shoes. Ought not our government, according to the logic of our even-contemporary, to forbid the making and



## Who Wants It?

National Editorial Service.  
IS BUSINESS "A STATE OF MIND"?BY CHARLES E. HENWOOD,  
Manager Savings Fund Department, Central  
Trust and Savings Company,  
Philadelphia.

IN HIS interesting Jackson Day address at Indianapolis, President Wilson said, "There is nothing the matter with business, except a state of mind," and that is "a hard saying."

What, after all, is business? It is supply meeting demand, together with the complete machinery to achieve that end. The elemental items of demand are food, shelter and clothing, to which are added the thousand and one luxuries or necessities incident to a state of civilization, from a high-power motor car to a pickle, or from a Worth gown to a washtub. The great war now raging is deemed necessary, by an expanding-business people for larger business opportunity.

Under the economic law, every man should be at business for so many hours a day, helping to supply the demand of the rest of the world. The net result of this busyness to him is the compensation—the wherewithal to satisfy his demand for the things needful to existence. It will readily be apparent that any slowing down of the collective demand will react on some men's busyness with very widespread and serious results; for on their busyness depends their ability to buy the necessities of life, and that is considerably more than a state of mind."

But the cause of the lack of busyness is clearly seen to be due to a lack of demand. It seems that the buyers all the way down the line hold back for some reason that exists in their minds. Their "native hue of resolution is sickled over with the pale cast of thought." Demand fails and there is the trouble; for business means busyness, neither more nor less. You cannot do business holding back to see what will happen six months hence. When the buying demand of a nation holds back through uncertainty and fear of the future there exists a state of mind" that results in widespread disaster.

The business on which a civilization is built is really quite an artificial affair. It is not absolutely necessary to the welfare of our immortal souls, as Diogenes certified by living in a tub, and Thoreau by living in a hut at Walden Pond. Our multifarious needs are acquired. Take our great business, life insurance, for instance, involving hundreds of millions of dollars. The world would be on merit with it; but it is a product of tremendous energy on the part of the comparatively few men who pioneered it. By dint of advertising the world accepts it and regards it as a necessity. Business thrives on the needs of mankind. There is no business among a nation of cave dwellers.

Business is, by and large, as much a game as baseball. We do not have to play baseball, but there is a tremendous lot of sentiment, recreation and a considerable by-product of the medium of exchange connected therewith. As a baseball it is an analogy we all understand we can readily see that there would be very little progress in baseball if they interrupted the game to reconstruct the rules; if, say, the Sherman law left the location of the foul line in doubt; if the pitcher was afraid to pitch or the batsman to bat. Imagine shifting the rules during the progress of a world's series; yet we tinker at the business rules (or laws) and expect the game to go on just the same.

Of course, it is not necessary to play baseball, and also, we are not compelled to do business beyond providing the necessities, like China's slumbering millions. But America wants to do business. It is the real national game, and it needs the men of tremendous energy and initiative, the organizers, the leaders that mankind has always needed to "start something" whether it be business or war or religion. The heavy hand of the law in the guise of a Federal indictment has largely paralyzed initiative on the part of the leaders of industry, but that hysteria will pass when the public mind learns the necessary function of the leaders in our economic system.

Emerson said "Institutions are but the lengthened shadows of great men." Not the less are great industries the shadows of great men. That man is great who they have an umbrella to keep them dry.

Business is, by and large, as much a game as baseball. We do not have to play baseball, but there is a tremendous lot of sentiment, recreation and a considerable by-product of the medium of exchange connected therewith. As a baseball it is an analogy we all understand we can readily see that there would be very little progress in baseball if they interrupted the game to reconstruct the rules; if, say, the Sherman law left the location of the foul line in doubt; if the pitcher was afraid to pitch or the batsman to bat. Imagine shifting the rules during the progress of a world's series; yet we tinker at the business rules (or laws) and expect the game to go on just the same.

So, though it may seem "a hard saying" and absurd to a hard-headed business man, as he thinks of that note with its due date looming upon the bank tickler, yet it is true that "there is nothing the matter with business except a state of mind." But the wisdom of that remark, as Cap'n Cuttle's friend would say, "lies in the application on doubt."

Washed outdoors today with my mittens on. Murder! I do hate to wash in the house.

You know how a balloon will bulge and swell when they're filling it. That's the way this old house does when the wee one makes her piano.

Some know without having to be told—knowing that came to them in the crucible.

Friend—one before whom you can brag and blow and strut—and they smile understandingly.

I know a woman who wants me to spend all I have on clothes to go somewhere, and then I have nothing left to go with. Hence the elaborate ball gown I am obliged to design.

I've had a birthday party. Two Plymouth Rock hens raised one bronze turkey, the honored guest. Her name was Henri, after the man who stole the eggs from my pa. I made a wild turkey call out of a wing bone, though wild turkeys have not roamed here since I can remember, and that is closer to the Jamestown settlement than I like to remember. "My! that's big for being so little!" the wee one said, when given an end of the whistone to pull on.

I know a woman who never laughs, even at somebody.

Old Sister A—for many years had prayed that the ungodly husband of Sister B might be subtracted, so the two good sisters could live together, their tastes seeming to require exactly the same flavored mains while journeying Canaanward. She bothered the Lord till He finally sent a pestilence and killed off old B., whereupon the sisters embraced, gave thanks and put their feet in the same oven. But! alas! and alas! Neither found on the other the golden hair that the telescope of Faith had so plainly plastered on their heads when looking across the church to the tune of "Sorrows and Sorceries." Now there is much fidgeting on the anxious seat by Sister B.—to be bereaved of Sister A.

Last night I played for a dance. I wore my aurora-borealis-colored chinchilla, with raffia cuffs, and carried a bouquet of hailstones big as early Alaska peas and some as big as marrows. Ludwig has the first piano ever born. There's a good five cords of wood in it. Its voice tinkles like rain on a galvanized porch roof. Lots of fights. Wild as a ball game. No worse for the participants than for Europe.

WALT MASON.

## SUCCESS.

"Tis not the gain of wealth, Or goods and fields of grain, Or blooming orchards vernal;

But rather God's great gift Of love—a friend, in pain, And, through these, life eternal.

JAY MACK.

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Ints: By the Staff

Sports from the Beauties.

The Queen Candidates

California Assembly

Inspector of Wines and

Tournament is in session.

Doesn't anybody care we

Ravers Jerome is out of the

He is also out of a com-

duty of the nation to provide

with a job, who is in de-

a job, it shall be?

or Beigel asserts that Eliza-

in the kitchen. The produc-

the biscuits are burning.

Long Beach. Most of the

that were rattled a few weeks

ark says the Darnell

Champ said he would win

off the Stanford-Oakland

ball was about \$40,000. The

use of the higher education

are sticking in the mud

they ought to have some of

county highways in that he-

Commissioners Loveland

understand why the busi-

ness should cut any los as

is.

in the national treasury

\$20,540,400, as against \$10,

same period last year. Har-

Freedom!

he admitted that Pando Vi-

ards mighty close to his bre-

the first man in the game

on his feet.

made by President Wilson

the incarnation of the spirit

Jackson had not been seen

since this page appeared to

able that both Com-

old Dock Cook will appear

residential committee and

ound the North Pole—if

Rockefeller, Jr., collated

\$6 in the Federal

his father made his first

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Democratic speakers are ob-

explanations allowed by Pres-

on of that Indianapolis

an who is compelled to ex-

clude famous

Hills Case.

MENT AND ESPECIALLY

LAWYERS RIDE WITH

JURIST.

in the locally-famous

case are now in the lap

of the legal gods, the argument

concluded yesterday by

Mr. T. Dumble and C. W.

both attachés of the South-

by the government, and

submitted to the Kern Trad-

Co. Company. It was Mrs.

Katherine, who was the land

of the Southern Pacific Rail-

to sign the applica-

the land containing an am-

in his belief the lands were

and in character.

As an evidence of his good

he said he would deed the Hollywood

property valued at \$10,000 to her as a gift.

"I will give you the property to

for the past and for compensation

in your affections and to guar-

my good conduct in the future."

She yielded to his importunities

and claims that the deed was executed

and delivered. They went to Judge

Cabassis in chambers June 19, 1912,

and he gave the decree.

Doubtless Dorothy, who

dances with glee because now she

would have both mamma and papa

instead of being only with one.

The reconciliation did not thrive.

Subsequently Mrs. Williamson filed a

new suit for divorce and Mr. William-

son filed a cross-complaint. The

involved the custody of Dorothy, who

replete with the domestic infelicities

of a couple who ought to have been

happy. The decree was denied for

Just for this?

That ye, ye who

are careless to guard

the nation we

the worth of your

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ay (God) how far!

with the lamb of

peace.

it, chanting nothings and

in the face of the sun

Twins and Blows are

Gone, Over, and

French.

your arms which

a summons, as the man who

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the voice of one of the McKee

each other so

that their another could tell

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police Commissioner R. L. McKee, whom

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shape of W. C. McKee,

and complicated.

he was not sure which

the brothers

the summons so that he

that he was serving the

The agreement was sat-

## Many Divorce Actions in One Family.



The Williamson Case.

## SHUTTLE OF DISCORD FLASHES BACK AGAIN.

DOROTHY MAY WILLIAMSON, the 4-year-old daughter of Andrew and Jessie Ray Williamson, called softly "Mamma" in Judge Hewitt's court yesterday. She did not understand why mamma should be sitting at a long table with strange men while her father sat in a chair and answered questions. Besides her, Dorothy and recovered her. Since then she has watched little pink kites like a mother hawk.

## PRELIMINARY STEPS.

Salt Lake Officials File Petition for Vacation of Streets in New Railway Station Project.

Another preliminary step toward the building of a fine passenger station on the south side of Seventh street, on the east bank of the river, was taken by the Salt Lake Railroad officials yesterday. They filed for presentation to the City Council a petition asking for the abandonment of all that part of Holman's avenue lying between the easterly line of the official bed of the river and a line parallel thereto and distant 42.16 feet easterly; also all that part of the line of seventh street from the north line of seventh street to the southerly line of lot 1, tract No. 207; also an alley extending from the easterly line of Myers street to the westerly line of Anderson street through block H of the Strong & Dickenson Salt Lake Railroad tract.

These vacations are desired to accommodate the new track layout planned for the proposed new station.

## MUST STAY THREE YEARS.

District Court of Appeal Gives No Mercy for Making False Report to Stockholders.

Joshua E. Youts, former director and acting vice-president of the Merchants' and Insurers' Reporting Company, convicted in Craig's court

This was in June, 1912, but before the decree was prepared, she says that Mr. Williamson sought a reconciliation. He expressed remorse for his acts and promised if she would return to him, he would treat her with the greatest kindness.

As an evidence of his good faith, he said he would deed the Hollywood property valued at \$10,000 to her as a gift, saying:

"I will give you the property to

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in your affections and to guar-

my good conduct in the future."

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this point the other

shape of W. C. McKee,

and complicated.

he was not sure which

the brothers

the summons so that he

that he was serving the

agreement was sat-

## PURITY—QUALITY—FLAVOR BAKER'S COCOA Possesses All Three

It is absolutely pure, it is of high quality, and its flavor is delicious.

Guard against imitations—the genuine has the trade-mark on the package and is MADE ONLY BY

WALTER BAKER & CO. Limited DORCHESTER, MASS.

Established 1780

# Life's Gentler Side—Society, Music, Song and the Dance—The Theaters

## MOVEMENTS IN SOCIETY.



Miss Anna McDermott,

Whose engagement to Thomas Murphy, a mining man of Needles, is informally announced. Miss McDermott is a niece of Bishop Conaty.

INFORMAL announcement is made of the engagement of Miss Anna McDermott, niece of Rt. Rev. Thomas J. Conaty, Bishop of Monterey and Los Angeles, to Thomas Murphy, a mining and oil man of Needles. The wedding is to be in October. Since coming to this city from her

native city of Worcester, Mass., Miss McDermott has been a member of Bishop Conaty's household and has been a prominent figure in the social and charitable activities of the church. She has been especially prominent in the work of the Brownson House, St. Elizabeth Day Nursery, and Home of the Good Shepherd. She is also a

### Theatres—Amusements—Entertainments

**HAMBURGER'S MAJESTIC THEATER**—Broadway, Near Ninth. LAST TWO TIMES. POPULAR MATINEE TODAY. George McManus' Most Successful Cartoon Play.

**"Bringing Up Father"** PRESENTING THE LANDSKEUT BIRTHING AND DANCING CHORUS IN THE WORLD. PRICES—Nights, 50c, 75c, \$1, \$1.50 and \$2. Pop. Matinee Today, Best Seats \$1.

Nine Days, Commencing Friday, February 5th SEATS NOW ON SALE

**"Whirl of the World"**

BURGESS-HOWARD-WILLIE AND COMPANY OF 125 FROM NEW YORK WINTER GARDEN.

PRICES: Nights, 50c, 75c, \$1, \$1.50 and \$2; Bargain Wednesday Mat. Best Seats \$1.

Popular Matinee Saturday and Lincoln's Birthday, Friday, Feb. 12th, Best Seats \$1.50.

**MOROSCO'S BURBANK THEATER**—MAIN ST. MATINEES TODAY, TOMORROW AND THURSDAY. SECOND WEEK STARTS TOMORROW MATINEE—THE QUEEN OF COMEDIES. The Burbank Company presents Frank Mandel's New Comedy Success.

**"The Lady We Love"**

LADY LILLIAN ELLIOTT and the incomparable Burbank. BURBANK. \$1.50 and \$2. BARGAIN FOR SECOND WEEK. NO ADVANCE IN THE REGULAR PRICES. Nights, 50c, 75c and \$1.50. Matinee, 25 and 50 cents.

**CLUNE'S BROADWAY THEATER**—BROADWAY.

Thursday, Friday, Saturday and Sunday

**NORMA TALMADGE**

IN "THE BARRIER OF FAITH"

Next Week—CHARLIE CHAPLIN.

**QUINN'S SUPERBA**—Broadway Near Fifth

**Mrs. Leslie Carter in "DuBarry"**

Bargain Matinee, 50c. Next Week—THE LAST EGYPTIAN

**QUINN'S GARRICK**—The Vital Question

Broadway at Eighth.

**"Should a Woman Divorce?"**

**OLD SAN GABRIEL MISSION**

**THE MISSION PLAY**

BY JOHN STEVEN MCROARY. Performances every afternoon, except Saturday evenings at 8:15, beginning January 1st, at OLD SAN GABRIEL MISSION.

Tickets on sale Information Bureau, Pacific Electric Station, corner Sixth and Main, Los Angeles. 40c, 50c, 60c, 75c. Box Office, San Gabriel. Phone Alhambra 155. PRICES—50c. The 40c, 50c, 60c, 75c on sale now.

**BOSTOCK ARENA AND JUNGLE**—Cor. Main and Washington Sts.

**World's Greatest Wonder**

**ZOO PARK**

Open Every Day at 2 and 7. Admission 25c, Children 15c

**REPUBLIC THEATER**—10c CONTINUOUS

BEST LEVELS. MAIN, BETWEEN 3RD AND 4TH. 11 a. m. TO 11 P. M. 15c. All This Week the Six-reel Joy Carnival. Playing a Special Return Engagement.

**"Tillie's Punctured Romance"**

Starring MARIE DRESSLER, CHARLIE CHAPLIN, MABEL NORMAND, Together With Six Big New Vaudeville Acts.

**MOZART THEATER**—Grand Ave. Bet 7th & 8th.

EIGHT DAYS. **Yosemite and the High Sierras**

MOST BEAUTIFUL MOVING PICTURE EVER TAKEN.

6 Reels—DAVID A. CURRY Lectures at 8:30. Admission, Eve, 25c; Aft., 30c.

member of the cathedral choir.

Card Party and Shower.

Miss Mildred Power will entertain this afternoon with a card party and shower for Miss Agnes Whitaker.

Handsome Reception.

One of the most handsomely appointed of the week's social events was the reception given Tuesday afternoon by Miss Goldie Schneider at her beautiful new home in Cassel place, honoring Mrs. Walter Overall, a bride of last fall. The drawing-room in which the guests were received had been artistically embellished for the event with smax, ferns, deep red roses and red torch lights, the entire house being darkened.

The large tea table, set with a hand-some embroidered cloth, had as its centerpiece a mound of Fair Maid carnations surrounded by pink-shaded candelabra, and forming a pyramid over these were ribbon streamers hung from the chandelier, ending in huge bows at the corners of the table. Presiding here were Mrs. Cosmos Hone and Mrs. James Carr.

The hostess was assisted in receiving her by her honor guest, her mother, Mrs. Emily Snyder. Miss Louise Juncat, Miss Constance and Miss Bernice Mather, who gave an enjoyable reading during the afternoon. Harp music was a feature of the entertainment, when more than 100 guests called.

To Claremont.

Mrs. Julia E. Ely and Mrs. Sherman Bouton of Chicago, who are the house guests of Mrs. Benjamin Fowler at the Mountain View Inn, all motored to Claremont, where they were the guests of the brother of Mrs. Ely, Mr. and Mrs. George Fowler, of Chicago, and who is spending the winter at the Claremont Inn, for the week-end.

For Son's Birthday.

A coterie of the younger set enjoyed a birthday dancing party with Lawrence Foster as the host at the home of his mother, Mrs. H. M. Foster of Mountain View Inn. The ballroom was decked with pink and white sweet peas, and the dancers swayed to and fro, dancing the new steps to piano music. Dainty refreshments were served at the close of the afternoon to the twenty-four guests included.

Going to New York.

Mr. and Mrs. Amasa Spring of Beverly Hills have leased their home in Canyon drive to Mr. and Mrs. F. E. Carroll of New York City. Mr. and Mrs. Spring will leave shortly for San Francisco, to go later to New York and return to Los Angeles in the early spring.

O'Clock Dinner.

Ruth St. Denis, her husband, Ted Shawn, and brother, Renée St. Denis, were the complimented guests at a 6 o'clock dinner Friday evening given by Mr. and Mrs. E. H. and Mrs. F. M. Grinnell at their beautiful Sunset-boulevard home. The table, glimmering under the soft shade of rose-colored lights, was charmingly effective in enchantress carnations, topped with butterfly bows of pink tissue. Hand-painted cards were given to Mr. and Mrs. Shawn, Mr. and Mrs. R. G. Munn, Miss Adelaide Munn, Miss Marian Boak, Miss Helen Richardson and Messrs. Renée St. Denis, Paul Henry and Masters Edmund and Franklin Richardson.

She shared honors with Margaret

## CHARM WITH SWEET SONGS.

Constantino, Lynbrook are superb in "Gioconda."

Tenor Compelled to Repeat Famous Aria.

"Rigoletto" and "Trovatore" Today's Operas.

If Katherine Lynbrook hadn't worn a straw-colored wig, if the over-bright moon hadn't suddenly turned comet and hurtled into the sea in the middle of Constantino's superb duet, "La Gioconda," which the National Grand Opera Company presented at Clune's last night, might have been better, but when one can find only inconsequential details like this to pick as flaws, surely the production cannot fall far short of perfection.

As a matter of fact, there was an obvious omission. Miss Lynbrook donned the wig. It contrasted her with Miss Jarman, but, like Miss Parsell's Marguerite, it resulted in the sacrifice of no little portion of the singer's charming personality. However, it curtailed not one whit of her triumph nor did it detract from the realization of her stirring voice and acting.

Nor did the tumbling moon impair the perfection of Constantino's work. To his dying day the great tenor may well boast of the compliment last night's audience paid him, when, instead of bursting into a roar of laughter, the usually accompaniment of such a slip, he hushed his snickers in a moment and listened with rapt attention to the dulcet notes that accompany the clandestine meeting of Grimaldo and Laura, as they tell their love and plan to sail away at the turn of the tide.

"Gioconda" opens with a deal of tiring recitative, for which it stoned, later, with splendid arias and duets for all the principals. Luisa Ceccetti, as the blind mother of La Gioconda, was delightfully, and Big Diamond, as Barbanza, the spy, whose work proves the undoing of both Gioconda, whom he tries to win, and of Laura, had splendid vocal opportunities and acted with force and conviction.

Italo Picchi was Badora, head of the innkeepers, who, when he finds his untried son has supposedly dead body in the midst of a revel in the palace.

These all did splendidly, but, of course, interest centered on Constantino, and superbly did he justify his popularity.

He was transcendent in the second act, where, on the deck of his vessel, in the moonlight, waiting for Laura, he sang that wonderfully moving aria "Heaven and the Ocean." After a din of applause he was forced to sing it all over again.

Then came the dramatic duet with Gioconda, in which she berates him for his change of heart: This, too, was splendidly done. Miss Lynbrook's histrionic ability and the power of her voice standing out to splendid advantage.

Hence it was with real delight that she joined the ensemble "Dance of the Hours" graciously and daintily rendered by the prettiest, if not best-voiced, chorus which has ever been a part of grand opera productions in Los Angeles.

Jarman, too, in that thrilling duet which occurs when the two girls meet before the shrine of the Virgin, the one to pray and the other to curse, also did audience justice beside itself, the two American girls receiving an ovation almost without parallel locally.

Nor would a review be complete without special reference to the ballet in the third act, which was rendered excellently, those who have watched the work of the ensemble had been wishing that the principals had been

able to sing the accompaniment of unartistic dancers.

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Two POPULAR OPERAS TODAY.

"Rigoletto" for the matinee and "Il Trovatore" for evening, is the announcement for today by the National Grand Opera Company, and it would be difficult to name two more popular operas for the wind-up of the second week of its engagement.

Interest in the matinee performance, which is to be "Rigoletto," centers in the introduction of a new tenor, who will play the role of the duke, which Constantino has already sung for us.

He is Gerolamo Ingar, and this will be his first appearance during the present engagement. To him has been assigned the hardest task in the world, that of following a world-famed star in that star's favorite role. Naturally, every effort will be made to make him succeed to minute comparison. The very fact that Ingar has been selected is proof that the National Grand Opera management, at least, has faith in his ability.

Of almost equal interest will be the appearance of Filippo Benyan in the title role. The Los Angeles boy has made a great hit in "Faust" and in "Thais," but the character he assumes today is far more dramatic, and will give him opportunities which the other roles did not afford.

The balance of the cast remains as before: Evelina Parcell singing Gilda and Olimio Lombardi Sparafucile.

The cast for the evening opera, "Il Trovatore," remains unchanged. Katherine Lynbrook is slated to portray Leonora, and Margaret Jarman Azucena. Poggi-Raversi as Manrico and Olimio Lombardi as the Count De Luna.

SAN MATEO IN POLO TOURNAMENT.

WILL ENTER A JUNIOR TEAM IN COMPETITION AT RIVERSIDE.

IN DIRECT WIRE—EXCLUSIVE DISPATCH! RIVERSIDE, Jan. 25.—The son of the Riverside Polo Club in declaring a postponement of the polo tournament for one week was a fortunate one.

A message was received today by the Polo Committee from Cheviot Cowden of the San Mateo Club advising that the postponement until next Saturday would make it possible to enter a San Mateo team in the junior championship event. This means that another fast team will be here for the tournament play.

Walter Duprey, pony, twenty in number, will be here this afternoon from Coronado, and the string owned by the Weiss brothers will arrive early next week. If clearing weather comes within the next day or two some fast practice matches will no doubt be staged before the tournament opens.

## MAKING A MAN



"Defend yourself!"  
The "mollycoddle" is forced into training.

### Theatres—Amusements—Entertainments

#### AUDITORIUM—CLUNE'S "Theater Room"

#### NATIONAL GRAND OPERA COMPANY

#### Featuring CONSTANTINO, World-Famous Tenor

#### Third and Positively Last Week—Report

#### MATINEE—CONSTANTINO, "Cavalleria Rusticana" and "Pagliacci."

#### TONIGHT—IL TROVATORE."

#### Wednesday Matinee—La Gioconda.

#### Wednesday Night—CONSTANTINO, "Rigoletto."

#### Thursday Night—Constantino, "Lucia."

#### Friday Night—Constantino, "Lucia."

#### Saturday Night—Constantino, "Lucia."

#### Sunday Matinee—Constantino, "Lucia."

#### Monday Matinee—CONSTANTINO, "Cavalleria Rusticana" and "Pagliacci."

#### Tuesday Night—CONSTANTINO, "Lucia."

#### Wednesday Night—CONSTANTINO, "Lucia."

#### Thursday Night—CONSTANTINO, "Lucia."

#### Friday Night—CONSTANTINO, "Lucia."

#### Saturday Night—Constantino, "Lucia."

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#### Thursday Night—CONSTANTINO, "Lucia."

#### Friday Night—CONSTANTINO, "Lucia."

#### Saturday Night—Constantino, "Lucia."

#### Sunday Matinee—Constantino, "Lucia





Market  
TURS  
OTATIONS.

SPATCH;

NAVELS.

AVER.

R.H. Highland.

R.H. Highland.

R.H. Highland.

A. H. Art.

Randolph.

LEMON.

AVER.

TANGERINE.

At the City Hall.  
ONE FLIP-FLOP LANDS WILLIAMS.  
PRESIDENT WHIFFEN PROVES HIS AGILITY.

Although Having Declared a Day Previous that He Would Stand Against Confirmation, His Vote in Affirmative Places New City Prosecutor in Vacant Position.

President Whiffen of the City Council performed another "flip-flop" yesterday—and it was the factor that brought about the confirmation of Warren Williams as City Prosecutor by a vote of 5 to 4.

President Whiffen has been in the column opposing the confirmation, and as late as the evening previous to the vote he declared that he would not stand for the confirmation. Yesterday his vote was in the affirmative.

The roll call of confirmation presented a tie vote until the last name, that of Mr. Whiffen, was called. Councilmen Betsko, Bryant, Roberts and Wheeler voted against confirmation, while Councilmen Conwell, Langdon, Snowden and Williams voted for it. Considerable interest was shown by members of the Council regarding the confirmation when Mr. Whiffen arose and stated his reasons for voting in the affirmative.

"I have been making a careful investigation of this subject," said Mr. Whiffen, "and I am about as many persons favorable to the confirmation as those opposed to it."

The name of Mr. Williams was before the people for an important position and it was rejected. That is one reason against him, but I question whether he is not a man of high ability in the subject before us. Mr. Williams is a judge here, and if he was a suitable man to be judge then he is should be a suitable man to practice in a court where he has sat as a judge. I vote 'yes.'

The members of the Board of Education of E. T. Earl were flabbergasted at this latest flip-flop of President Whiffen and declared that his action would be resented by the Bar influences. On the other hand, his action was warmly commended by many persons who have faith in the Man of the moment. He should be confirmed by the Council. Mr. Williams took the oath of office last evening and will assume his new duties today.

PUBLIC IMPROVEMENTS.  
ORDINANCES OF INTENTION.

The City Engineer has presented ordinances of intention for thirteen sections of public improvement, the work for the completion of which ranges from thirty to ninety days. The list includes paving and storm sewers for Weddin place from Fifth street to the southerly terminus, San Marino street and Oxford street improvement, paving and storm sewer for the sidewalk for Armadae avenue from York boulevard to 981 feet north; curbing and sidewalk for Hoover street from Sixty-ninth to Sixty-eighth streets; grading, curbing and guttering for Baltimore street from Avenue 19 to Avenue 35; sewer for Thirtieth street from Fourth avenue to Arlington avenue; Coronel street from Adobe street to the westerly terminus; Murchison street from Tenth to 46th Charles street; Thorpe avenue from San Fernando road to Cypress avenue; Evergreen avenue from Hollenbeck to Venice avenue; Tenth street, San Pedro, from Gaffey street to Meyer street; Brentwood street from Slauson avenue to Fifty-ninth street.

MUST EXPEDITE WORK.

RAILWAYS GET EXTENSIONS.  
The Board of Public Works has granted extensions of time to the Los Angeles Railway Corporation with which to complete the work of reconstruction of tracks and paving its portion of the line, but it will urge that the work be expedited.

An extension of sixty days is given on the work on Fifty-fourth street between Normandie and Western avenue. Ninety days is allowed to complete the work on Mata street between Sixth and Ninth streets. Forty-five days is allowed to complete the work on First street between Evergreen avenue and the easterly city boundary.

The Pacific Electric Company was granted sixty days extension for the work on Highland avenue between Sunset boulevard and Franklin avenue. An extension of forty-five days is allowed the Los Angeles Railway Corporation for the work on Fifty-fourth street between Figueroa and Hoover streets, and thirty days is allowed to complete the work on Euclid avenue between Fourth street and Stephenson avenue.

ALLEN NAMED.

POLICE COMMISSIONER.  
The Mayor sent to the Council yesterday the name of Robert Mitchell Allen as his appointee to the Police Commission to fill the vacancy created by the resignation of Vincent Morgan. Action on confirmation was delayed one week.

Mr. Allen is the son of W. H. Allen and has been engaged with his father in the real estate and insurance business for several years. He is a native of Indianapolis and came to Los Angeles with his parents in 1888. He is a member of the California and Jonathan Club and the Chamber of Commerce, Realty Board and the Masonic Order. He has represented the city in various large condemnation proceedings, including the Silver Lake Parkway, Sixteenth street opening, Mission road, San Pedro, and others, and appeared before the State Commerce Commission when the reduction of rates to the harbor was before it. He also assisted in drafting the present traffic ordinance.

INCLINE RAILWAY.

FRANCHISE RECOMMENDED.  
The City Council decided yesterday to recommend to the State Legislature that an incline railway be granted to the San Pedro Electric Company for a line between Beacon street, for which Col. Lewis Ginger has made application. The Board of Public Utilities is to outline the route and the mode of operation, and the City Attorney will then prepare the notice of application for rate of fare to be 10 cents for one way, 15 cents for round trips. Col. Ginger states that he is ready to begin construction as soon as the legal phases of the subject are fulfilled and he hopes to have the line in operation within six months after it starts.

ALTERNATIVES.

BEACON-STREET PAVING.  
The Board of Public Works will hold a conference today with officials of the Pacific Electric Company regarding the policy to be pursued as to paving the railway's portion of Beacon street, San Pedro, between Fourteenth street and the westerly city boundary.

The company received a franchise for either a double or single track on

## Last Day of the Free Circus!

### Special Notice Charge Accounts

Purchases made today will be entered on your February account, bill of which will be rendered March 1st.

Today will be your last chance to see the "Greatest Show on Earth"—Hamburger's 9-act all-star Society Circus—everything you'd expect of a circus, except the street parade. Free performances at 10:40 a.m., 2:15 and 3:45 p.m. (Take Elevator to Circus Ground—Fourth Floor)

**Hamburger's**  
BROADWAY AND HILL EIGHTH STREETS  
The Great White Store—Los Angeles

—ALL FRIDAY BARGAINS ON SALE TODAY, TOO!

## Saving for Next Christmas!

How would you like to "fall heir" to your shopping money for next Christmas? It's almost as easy to save it if you join our 1915 Co-operative Christmas Club. There's a special plan for the little folks' Santa Claus fund, too. Ask about this Club today.

(Advance Credit Dept.—Main Floor)

50c Stanford Chocolates, lb. 20c

Delicious, creamy candies with a sort of flavor created with chocolate—See us in the back of the Main Floor Today.

# Last Day of the January Clearance

Tender Hens at 59c  
Belgian Hares at 33c

Freshly dressed—and about 1000 of each—but you'd best get yours early for they'll go in a hurry at these below-the-market prices; no phone orders and none sent C.O.D. (Hamburger's—Fourth Floor—Today)

### Pure Food Demonstration!

Our Fourth Floor booth is now demonstrating Hamburger's Coffee, Armour's Beans and Soups, Kahn-Beck Crackers, Leon Chavez Salad Dressing, Del Monte Canned Goods.

—Stritely Fresh Ranch Eggs, dozen, 32c.  
—Purset of Creamery Butter, lb., 32c.  
—Hamburger's Special Blend Coffee, lb., 30c.  
—Armour's or Swift's Boiled Ham, lb., 35c.  
—Peaches, large flat can, 10c. for 25c.  
—"Summit Snow" Flour, 24½ lbs., \$1.05.  
—Ripe Olives, 30c a gallon can.

See Our  
Newly  
Enlarged  
Grocery  
Dept.,  
4th Floor.

### Today's Bakery Specials

Tasty bakery staples and dainties scientifically and sanitarily prepared and baked by our own experts; and fresh from our big white ovens at the hours indicated below.

From the Ovens at 9 a.m.

—Hamburger's Famous Arrow Bread, the big white loaf, 10c.

—Light, fluffy Doughnuts, better than mother made, dozen, 15c.

—Whole Wheat, Rye and Twisted Poppy Seed Bread, loaf, 10c.

From the Ovens at 11 a.m.

—Hamburger's Special White Cake, delicious, 15c and 25c.

—German Nut Coffee Cake—everybody likes it—15c.

—French Coffee Rings—taste like more—10c and 15c.

From the Ovens at 12 m.

—Hamburger's—Main Floor Today

From the Ovens at 11:30 a.m.

—Hamburger's Celebrated Boston Cream Cake, each, 20c.

—Hamburger's Famous Walnut Cream Coffee Cake, squares, 15c.

—Delicious Layer Cakes, assorted fillings and flavors, each, 35c.

—A wonderful variety of large, luscious pies, each, 25c, 30c, 35c.

—Home-made Cookies that'll melt in your mouth, dozen, 10c.

From the Ovens at 12 m.

—Hamburger's—Main Floor Today

120 Crepe de Chine Blouses at \$1.95

—Some of them you saw last week and admired immensely—probably bought one or two at their higher prices; others are samples, just received.

—A few of a kind—semi-fancy and tailored styles—the duplicates of which have never sold for less than \$2.95.

—Of fine crepe de chine—some with exquisite lace trimmings; the tailored models having high, turn-over collars. One model has an adjustable collar, to be worn high or low, in white and pink. That you will like them we know; that the price is low we are sure you will realize. When you see them—\$1.95 never bought better blouses.

(Hamburger's—Second Floor—Today)

### Auction Sale Oriental Rugs

Thos. B. Clark, Auctioneer

—A New York importer's entire collection of beautiful antique and modern Persian and Turkish Oriental rugs secured by us for distribution at Auction to the art lovers of Los Angeles.

All to go under the hammer at your own price, today, 10:30 a.m. and 3:30 p.m.

(Oriental Rug Bazaar—Third Floor)

# Final Clearance Trimmed Hats \$2.45

—However beautiful a line of hats may be, always 'tis the fate of just a few to be left of the assortment. Today will see the last of all these models, for the clearance price of \$2.45 will clear them away in a hurry. To quote their original prices would seem exaggeration; see the hats and judge for yourself how great the values. Mid-season styles, remember—\$2.45.

Untrimmed Shapes 79c  
—Of Lyons velvet; each worth many times this season-end price—79c.

Flowers for Less 39c  
—Silk and velvet novelties, all colors and styles.  
—Another Assortment Flowers at 19c.

(Hamburger's—Second Floor Today)

## Saturday—Children's Day!

Girls' Coats and Dresses \$1.95

—In this great, last-minute clearance lot there are dozens of practical, good looking garments for the kiddies to wear the rest of the winter. All sold earlier for many times this price.

DRESSES—of serge—6 to 14 year sizes.

COATS—Bedford cord and plaids; 10 to 14.

Coats at \$3.95

—These for girls and juniors of 10 to 17 years; handsome coats of zibeline, chinchilla, astrachan, broken plaids and plumes; belt effect; prettily trimmed. Only a few of a kind—remenders of lines originally marked \$7.50 and \$9.75.

New Mittens—regulation styles in all-white or with blue flannel or galatea collar; long or short sleeves; girls' sizes 6 to 14; women's 16 to 44. Prices \$1.00 to \$1.50. (Hamburger's—Second Floor Today)

## Children's 25c Stockings 19c a Pair

—Just once-in-a-while we offer for a day our regular 25c line of standard school stockings at 19c a pair. Here they are for today; half-a-dozen from the kiddies will save you a deal later. Medium weight; black only; no elastic.

(Hamburger's—Main Floor Today)

## BRIBERY CHARGES TO GRAND JURY

CASE AGAINST TWO POLICEMEN FALLS FLAT; NEW EVIDENCE IS PROMISED

Justice Brown yesterday rejected the bribery charge against Patrolmen George Lee and John Young. Lee, who were accused of receiving \$100 from the estate of John Newman, an attorney, was arrested on a charge of perjury. The court excused him, and the case is being tried by eleven jurors. Mr. Newman's suit is against the city of Long Beach, which he claims was injured by the storm.

After Judge Rivers had found that Mr. Tomb was a resident of this state, a son of his held a hearing to determine that he was a resident of Missouri when he died. This left only a small portion of the estate to be administered on in the Los Angeles courts, if there had been no finding.

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Question of Veracity Arises Over Note Against Woman Which She Said had been Attached to an Option and was not Hers—She Wins.

A question of veracity was settled by a jury in Judge House's court yesterday. Incidentally the verdict of the jury was at variance with the testimony of a handwriting expert. The victory rested with Miss Viola K. Backus, represented by H. W. Treadwell on a \$2500 note to which was attached an option.

The handwriting expert testified that in his opinion the option had never been attached to any other note.

Miss Backus testified that she had written a note for \$1250 and that the typewritten option had been pasted onto the note.

She was corroborated by her brother, Horace J. Backus, who had witnessed the making of the note.

The jury by its verdict found for Miss Backus.

The transaction covered a desert land entry of eighty acres in Riverside county. J. H. House negotiated with Mr. Heller for a relinquishment of the entry to Miss Backus.

The terms were a payment of \$1250 and a note for a similar amount.

When she filed on the land, she testified she paid down \$1250 and wrote the note, pasting on the typewritten option which covered the condition of a transfer.

She claims she had no knowledge of the \$2500 note until suit was filed.

NOT AS EXPECTED.

WHEEL WITHIN WHEEL.

When Charles O. Washburn was granted property to his wife in an effort to gain the release of his son, he filed suit to have his sole property rights to the property taken away.

Mr. Washburn, the City Electrician, was granted the property to his wife in an effort to gain the release of his son, he filed suit to have his sole property rights to the property taken away.

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\$1.95



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today; half-a-dozen pages for  
ight; black only; all  
day)BERY CHARGES  
TO GRAND JURYAGAINST TWO POLICE  
FALLS FLAT; NEW ONE  
IS PROMISED.ice Brown yesterday brought  
robbery charges against two  
men George Bustillo and  
from Miss Grace Young to  
Crocker street. Chief  
Attorney Dean announced  
that he will lay the matter  
before the grand jury next Tuesday  
and that indictments will be  
issued yesterday. The  
charge was issued yesterday  
and Miss Young to  
dismissal at 10 o'clock.  
The situation came as a result  
of a charge made by the  
stand, that she had been  
to two other policemen  
fendants.Young said she could not  
the names of the two  
men. She declared they  
back door two nights  
ago was laid for Bustillo  
and that they demanded  
that she gave them  
stated that she gave them  
An investigation  
of the situation will be  
by the police department.  
Dean yesterday issued an  
order for Young to be placed  
surveillance till she  
the grand jury.Moving Pictures  
in the Realm of Local Society.

was killed as the result of a bullet from the weapon of Col. Rodolfo Fierro.

torpedo was fired and the steamer went down.

The *Peru* gunboat, which was ofMAY TAKE OVER  
WILL AT IN BRITAIN  
and the conditions of the present war

# Los Angeles Times Illustrated Weekly

Unique Magazine of the Sensational Southwest

1915 10th Year—New Series  
Volume VII, No. 5.

SATURDAY JANUARY, 30, 1915.

Single Copies, by mail, | TEN CENTS  
Or at News Agencies.

## Recent Cartoons.

## DEMOCRATIC CONSISTENCY



—Baltimore American.

## HALTED.



—New York Sun.

## THE ORATOR OF THE DAY.



—St. Joseph News-Press.



POOR OLD EUROPE

—New York World.

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# The Los Angeles Times

*Special Section Devoted Each Sunday to California's*

## Two Great Expositions

A new and interesting feature of the big Sunday edition of the Los Angeles Times in 1915 will be a Special Section devoted to the great Expositions at San Diego and San Francisco.

This Special Section will be profusely illustrated and contain graphically written, illuminating articles by special correspondents describing both Fairs from every angle of view, and will be invaluable to readers who contemplate visiting the Expositions, as well as to those who may be unable to do so.

Probably no other newspaper in the world gives its readers such a variety of fresh, up-to-the-minute information, brilliant editorials, delightful fiction, descriptive matter of historic interest, and cleverly written articles of general interest as does the Los Angeles Times.

As usual The Times Illustrated Weekly and the Semi-Monthly Magazine will be distributed with the Sunday Times in 1915, and we believe that the addition of the Special Section devoted to the wonderful Expositions at San Diego and San Francisco will attract many new readers to this surpassing and incomparable newspaper.

The subscription price of the Times daily and Sunday is \$9.00 per year. Seventy-five cents per month postage paid. Sunday only \$3.50 per year. Sample copies and advertising rates sent anywhere on application.

## The Times-Mirror Company

PUBLISHERS, TIMES BUILDING, LOS ANGELES, CAL.

HARRISON GRAY OTIS, President, Editor and General Manager.

## THE TIMES MAGAZINE.

Established Jan. 5, 1857. Reconstructed Jan. 6, 1912.

Jan. 4, 1913, and May 31, 1913.

and in the development of California and the Great West, the exploitation of their marvelous natural resources and the world-wide distribution of their wonders and beauty. Popular descriptive sketches, solid articles in art, statement and information; brilliant correspondence poetry and pictures; the West, the Cities, the Penn and the Range.

in tone and color; Southwestern in scope and character, with the flavor of the land and the sea, the mountains, the deserts, the valleys and plains of the West.

and the world's vehicle of present day thought, expression and description; a journal of views, opinions and convictions; the steady champion of liberty, law and order in the industries, holding up the hands of good men and women, without distinction, who are steadily working to better their condition in life and to the cause of home, country and civilization.

World Weekly, being complete in itself, is served to the public through The Times news sheets when

possible. In submitting matter for publication in the World Weekly, you are advised to retain copies of your writings. Manuscripts accompanied by postage will be returned if not found available; but otherwise return is not guaranteed.

World Weekly is under the editorial direction of JAMES GRAY OTIS, and is published by THE TIMES-MIRROR COMPANY, New Times Building, Los Angeles, Cal. For sale by newsdealers, 10 cents a copy. With the Sunday Times, \$3.50 a year, without extra postage. Sample copies mailed free on request.

and a manuscript letter January 6, 1912, at Los Angeles, Cal., under Act of March 3, 1879.

Los Angeles Times  
Interted Weekly

A Weekly Issue Over 91,000

Los Angeles  
AND ROUND ABOUT.

CALIFORNIA contains a multitude of points of surprising beauty, but none can excel the view of Mt. San Jacinto at sunset. At that hour its glow is as rosy as a bed of coals on an open hearth.

LONG time ago Los Angeles was just like other cities in one respect. Three or four great streets made up the story. Today it is very different. Every street in this city is broad, and the most casual jitney-driver or street-car conductor can tell them all and now to reach

because California has the tropic fruits, the easterner can get it into his head that our State has none of the commerce staples in this line. The ever apple of California is one of the finest in the world, and no State ever boasted such cherries as this State.

Thanksgiving, Christmas and New Year's feasts the humblest in this happy Southland was afford the choicest of fruits. The danger here is that people accustomed to filling the eye with fruits that they let the taste. Fruit is so abundant they neglect to eat it.

At Pomona they are planning a big celebration of the Fourth of July. They are certainly in time to get a good start on the program. Perhaps they are afraid if they shout early and loud they will be heard above the din of San Francisco. You see it all when everybody's doing it.

of our big department stores a week had a trained horse show on the fourth floor. The same establishment also had one of Rosa Bonheur's famous paintings on exhibition on the sixth floor. Taking a walk through some of these modern houses is the same as a graduate course in a university.

The Los Angeles Sunshine Society is probably the most appropriately-named organization in the world.

Los Angeles did not invent boys, but it seems to have more of them to the square acre than any other place on the top side of the earth. They just naturally swarm, like bees from a hive, anywhere there is a stretch of asphalt fit for a roller skate.

Did you ever see a sunrise in Van Nuys? You know Van Nuys is a white city. Its business blocks are built entirely of white pressed-brick fronts, and when the morning sun breaks against them it is one of the glory sights of the world.

Could there be anything finer than the midwinter lettuce of Southern California? Every family in this whole country with a fifty-foot lot can go into the backyard any day in the year and get the fresh, crisp, green stuff with which to garnish his meats.

It is not easy to write about. Some things are too holy for the touch of a word. Yet it perhaps has occurred to you how sweet it is that our cemeteries in Southern California are always blooming and that always and always there is the fragrance and the beauty of flowers for the graves of our dead.

Elysian Park has always been lovely enough to be a joy, but lately it has been coming into its own as never before. Perhaps you hadn't noticed, but on a hillside out there they have planted chestnuts, poplars and black oaks like trees in the forests in the East. The hilltop at Elysian Park is like a view of the promised land.

Of all the ambitious creatures that strike the West, nothing beats the climbing rose. It would be just as sweet by any other name, and it is. While the climber remains a rose, it diversifies itself into about 600 varieties, and each of them tries to go the other better in growing the tallest and bursting into the sweetest rage of bloom.

How much a part of California our eucalyptus trees have become! They never seem so beautiful as on some clear night with the moon shining through their slender swaying branches. They seem like something friendly and conscious as they stand in their silent loveliness like a hand of love pointing to the skies.

When you are thinking of garden and dooryard ornaments remember the humble loquat. Your motive in this should be purely artistic. At first the tree would be worth its weight in gold for the sake of its golden fruit, but its foliage will be a joy all the year. The loquat looks like a glory of the tropics.

One of the many ways in which Los Angeles excels all other cities of its size and most of those of any other size, is the number of distinguished visitors it entertains. One need not live here many years to see practically every living American of fame and a host of foreign notables. Not to have seen Los Angeles is something of which every person able to travel is just a little ashamed.

This is the greatest city in the world for amateur dramatics. The young actor and aspiring actress thrive here in such numbers that we hate to think about them. The army of the unemployed is never anything compared to our future thespians. Anyway, they find abundant excuse for being. Even the public schools of Los Angeles have their theaters, and, be it said to their credit, they manage to give some excellent performances.

## The City Beautiful.

HERE are larger cities in the world than Los Angeles, speaking of population, but not so many after all. There are larger cities in America than Los Angeles, but we are climbing up in our ranking mighty close toward the top. It is possible that the city will never be the largest in our great country, but the time will come when it will not rank in tenth or twelfth place but in fifth, and possibly in third. That is somewhat of a jump, to be sure, but it is perfectly realizable. The time when the city will have a million inhabitants is quite in sight to any one who occupies a position of exalted thought on a tower of observation built of the history of the past. Those who are best qualified to speak say that the next census will show us in the class of cities in America which are in the million class.

There are also cities richer in manufactures, industries, financial institutions, and many other things, but not many in this respect either that outrank the metropolis of the Great Southwest, destined to be the metropolis of western America. In all these respects this city is rising very rapidly and will soon be near the head of the class.

But there is one respect in which no city in the world outranks Los Angeles, and few that approach her. We refer to the beauty that marks every feature of this fair city. We are not using the expression in any hackneyed or slang sense. Among all the sisterhood of cities in the world ours is the fairest. Those who have traveled farthest and studied most carefully with closest observance many cities of the world, as they take a spin out the Wilshire district along Wilshire boulevard proclaim that residence section of Los Angeles more beautiful in every respect than anything they have ever seen elsewhere.

## Woman's Rights and Wrongs.

THE eternal years go marching on. And the road they travel is the longest highway on the hither side of the infinite.

It is a path of very varied scenery. Here is a monument of a human battlefield and there one of some human industry. It is a road of alternate lights and shadows, of daylight and darkness. Along its course is strewn the whole history of humanity with all its rights and wrongs, its sins and virtues, with the battles of humanity with itself, of the angel in man with the devil in him.

This great highway is dotted with episodes of love and hate, of cruelty and mercy. Here stands an asylum for the healing of the sick, the rescue of the fallen, or the comfort of the poverty-stricken, and a little way farther on lies the dungeon where men have groaned their lives out in wretchedness and misery, starved for want of food and shivering with cold.

And in all the different developments along that eternal highway, what is more tragic, more filled with sharp contrasts, than the history of womankind? Since Adam stood in the presence of Jehovah and laid the blame of his disobedience on his helper, calling God's attention to "the woman thou gavest me," woman's sufferings throughout the whole history of humanity have been pathetic in the extreme. A slave to the red savage in the American woods, a toy to the fastidious Roman of the time of the Caesars, woman's rights have been very few and her wrongs multitudinous. In that great country, la belle France, among that really great people, the French, until our own time the average woman has been practically a slave to her husband, her father or her brothers. She could not marry without their consent, nor draw her

own earnings from her employer, but her pay envelope had to go to the husband or other male superior being, albeit she was the sole support of him and the rest of the family, and he might have been a drunken sot, a cruel brute.

In our day, as the eternal years go marching on, woman at last is coming into her rights. She has got some of them, and will get more as the years follow one another down the long pathway of time.

The latest one to call attention to this fact is that greatest of Americans, William Howard Taft. In speaking the other day he emphasized the fact that woman's emancipation had lifted her to a condition where matrimony was no longer a necessity. Of course he was speaking of America, that ripest fruit from the tree of time, where things are more nearly as they should be than anywhere else on the face of the globe. He congratulated womanhood on its emancipation from thralldom, in the liberty of woman to earn her own living, live her own life, in her own way, marry if she would and stay single if that were her choice.

And the crown of glory upon the modern woman's head in America is that she has not to ask father or brother, mother or anyone else, whom she shall marry. It shall be the man of her choice and she shall love him before she stands at the altar to pledge obedience, love or any other duty to the male biped who has inflicted so many wrongs upon her as they have walked hand in hand down this long pathway of time, from the slavery of the savage woman to the independence of the modern American girl.

## Harvest for Harvesters.

AMERICAN farmers as a general rule are reaping a big harvest of benefit from the war in Europe. They should get it firmly fixed safely in the back part of their heads that this opportunity is going to be greater for the coming harvests than for those that are past.

The war in Europe broke out early in August when all the fodder harvests had been gathered and a great deal of the grain was also safely gathered in. The American farmer should remember that this spring 20,000,000 of the robust manhood of Europe are at war, and that the women, youths and old men must put in the crops, care for them, and harvest them. This indicates that Europe will have to depend upon America 100 per cent. more next winter than this one. For example, Great Britain produces only about 25 per cent. of the food needed for its population. Russia is cut off, which usually supplies Great Britain with a good deal of its foodstuffs. There will be India, Australia, South Africa and the Argentine to draw from, but these will only share with the American farmer in the strong demand for foodstuffs at good prices.

All over America it will be very important that farmers prepare, seed and plant every possible acre of ground, and this will appeal very strongly to California farmers of every kind and degree. There is an opportunity this year before the tillers of our soils to make money as perhaps never before. It will not be only wheat and meat products that will be needed, but it will be fruit of every kind, wine and brandy, and canned vegetables. The armies will use a great deal of canned stuff of all kinds.

It is manifest that the war is not likely to stop before well into next fall, perhaps not for two years to come.

## Oldest Dream in Time.

MANY of the peace advocates of today think they are pioneers in this propaganda to cause wars to cease in all the world. Many of these people suffer a great many hallucinations.



## California, by the Western Sea. Land of the Sun.

It.

last hour of the last day  
determinations will  
on to their goals, though  
the seven labors of  
lie in the path. They were  
to their contemporaries,  
less immortals who  
the first crude wheel, the  
primitive loom, as well  
as the primitive tools by which we do  
modern wonderworks. No  
durance can daunt courageous

Another lifetime of dogged  
war has just been splendidly  
ended. Another indelible ex-  
perience has been set in the heavenly  
and rebuffed and toilworn  
sense that the game is worth  
playing. Zeppelin's fleet has  
lived to watch his ship of  
the channel. The old war  
sail into reality. Today  
the adulation of a nation rings  
in his ears, his memory harkens  
to a dread of disbelief, of  
and shrugs and lifted eyes  
—of wreck upon wreck—  
of funds and desertion. He  
to the applause of the multitudes  
and takes it at its worth—  
By virtue of his own un-  
tiring and relentless effort we  
achieve triumph attained.

When you understand the  
fundamental truth anything that  
is feasible.

Copyright, 1915, by Herbert Kastan.

Southern California has rather suddenly become the polo center of the world. The European war has likewise come in England. It is a game that cannot well be played in some countries, such as prevail in New York, elsewhere in the eastern part of the country. Southern California's polo teams are, however, almost ideal, and the poloists feel it necessary to them to maintain the prestige of the game in the only region where it is practicable.

Long Beach has provided with a nice little theater where to undertake to accommodate lectures and plays. Many of the urban houses might adopt the plan to profit to themselves and please the people. Los Angeles is given the full patronage of the world, there is no reason why a city should not immediately around it offer their residents the services of all the best restaurants and night stands.

A "pioneer" in Long Beach son who has lived in that place for ten years. This may sound as though he were using to some people, but it is caused by the fact that fifteen years ago he was a member of the Pioneer Association of Long Beach. That a fifteen-year-old boy is evidence that Long Beach is "going some." And fifteen years ago the population of Long Beach was 10,000; now it is estimated at 100,000.

Big Nuggets Here Yet. There is an old saying among men that there are as good fish in the sea as ever there were. The statement will probably be new to some readers of this magazine, as there are as big gold nuggets in California as ever have been dug out. The other day a man from Red Rock Canyon in the Mojave Desert, after a long walk through that region, not a man looking for prospects, found a gold nugget on the top of the ground which weighed ten and three-fourths pounds and was worth about \$3500.

The discovery of gold in the old mine at Sutter's mill the State has

## Spring's Approach.

SPRING, as gentle as ever she appeared in the world, with mildness spread all over every feature, clad in robes of golden lightness, is already at our doors, and the Eastern States are all mantled in snow and while the armies in the trenches are waiting for their marches to march over in order to get forward for the grapple to cut one another's throats. In this Great Southwest of ours gentle Spring is all her ethereal mildness is with us a constant guest until the maturer maidens shall replace her about the time of the Declaration of Independence.

Will the reader make a little journey on Saturday by street car, on foot or by automobile? If so, did you ever anywhere else see a spring day superior in any respect to that which spread all over the Great Southwest? Tell us, too, how many times you ever saw anywhere in any part of the world a spring day superior to that particular one in mildness, in gentleness or general beauty.

Remember, that day was only January 23, 1915, of course. "And the next day it was Spring, even as she appears in the Southwest." Spring is a female, and therefore it is natural for her to change her mind at her own will. Like her sex, she is never all over quite the same two consecutive days at a time. If she were she would lose half her charm. But do not her frowns when they pass away make her smile all the more welcome?

She is only a baby spring yet, but do not fear, she will overcome her youth and make very rapidly. It will be but a few days more at most when she will trim her decorations more brilliant than a rainbow and more various than a telescope. As she appears to us at first in the earliest days of her infancy she wears a robe of solid green as bright as ever shone over an Irish hillside. The difference in spring in Southern California appears decked in her beauteous garments in beauty, while in the Emerald Isle her nose is red with cold until well into May. That is a great difference to be sure, and it is the reason that all the subjects of

spring here in the heart of the Great Southwest love her and her beautiful realm and are unreservedly.

## Colorado River Silt.

THE Colorado River resembles the Rhine in Germany and the Netherlands and in Italy in that in its lower reaches it is far above the surrounding country. A stream of extreme length and travel in its course mostly mountainous region where the fall is very precipitous. It only carries with it an immense amount of silt, and this builds up the bed continually in long ages it has raised that in the surrounding country.

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turned out in gold \$1,500,000,000 worth of this most precious metal. The product of the State is still large, and it is increasing in recent years continually. During the year 1914 the value of the output of gold in the United States was about \$93,000,000. Of this California is credited with over \$21,000,000. At the same time the output of silver in this State amounted close to 2,000,000 ounces.

But while California is the first of the States in the production of gold, nearly all the others on the Coast also add considerable to our money wealth. Alaska for the year 1914 is credited with the production of nearly \$16,000,000 worth of gold, with a small amount of silver. Arizona's gold yield for the year is about \$500,000. Nevada's gold production is small, but in the production of silver it shows first place. The total production of silver for the whole country in the year 1914 is estimated at a little short of 68,000,000 fine ounces, valued at \$37,225,000.

Another mineral product in which California holds first place is oil. The United States is credited during 1914 with the production of 292,000,000 barrels of oil, of which California is credited with 103,000,000 barrels or more than a third of the product of the whole country.

## Our Golden Fruit Crop.

THE California orange crop is getting in full swing. It is not so yet, but will be soon. The shipments from the State for the crop season to January 21 were 2651 cars, with 686 of lemons added, from Southern California. From Tulare county to January 20 there had gone forward 5006 cars of oranges and 112 of lemons, while from Butte county the shipments to the last date were 513 cars of oranges and no lemons. The shipments from Southern California for the season to date are considerably smaller than for the previous season, and much smaller than for two years ago. The reverse is true of Tulare county compared with last year, and also of Butte county.

The orange growers estimate the State's total crop of citrus fruits for the current season at a little short of 44,000 carloads. The value of these to the growers is put at somewhere between \$16,000,000 and \$20,000,000. This estimate makes the crop in bulk about 20 per cent lighter than last year for oranges, while the lemon crop will be about normal. From north of the Tehachapi the orange crop of the season is given at 5650 cars, and of lemons 350. These mature much earlier than in Southern California, and are about all gone now. They bring excellent prices for holiday trade, having the market largely to themselves. The following estimate is made of the crop by districts:

Redlands district, 4000 cars; Pomona district, 4000; Riverside district, 3500; Ontario district, 3000; Azusa-Glendora, 2325; Orange district, 2200; Covina, 1500; Highland, 1500; San Dimas, 1100; Placentia, 1100; Rialto, 1050; Whittier district, 945; Corona, 800; Fullerton, 750; Alhambra-San Gabriel, 750; Duarre-Monrovia, 570; Ventura county, 650; Anaheim, 450; Colton, 300; San Fernando, 250; Bloomington, 250; Moreno, 125; Pasadena, 100; Hemet, 75; San Diego county, 20; other points, 90; total, 31,500.

In the same way the lemon crop is estimated thus for Southern California:

Ventura county, 1000; Corona, 750; San Dimas, 750; Ontario, 650; Orange county, 550; Whittier, 525; Riverside, 400; Santa Barbara county, 400; Tulare county, 350; Highland, 250; San Fernando, 250; Rialto, 200; Pomona, 200; Bloomington, 175; Azusa-Glendora, 175; San Diego county, 100; other points, 75; total, 6800.

For north of the Tehachapi the estimates run, in oranges: Tulare county, 5050 cars; Butte, 400; Sacramento and Placer, 140; Kern, 60; total for the north, 5650; total cars of oranges for the State, 37,150; total cars citrus fruit for the State, 43,950.

It has been said above that the movement of the crop was not yet in full swing but soon would be. As the figures quoted show, Southern California is the district from which the bulk of the crop comes. It is well known that in Southern California the orange crop is not thoroughly matured before the first of February. February, March and April are the real months for the consumption of this delicious fruit. During that time the bulk of the navel crop goes to market. Some of it drags along until the

end of June, but if the weather should prove to be unusually warm there is no denying the fact that this variety of orange as grown in Southern California tends to deteriorate rather than to improve. It is different with the Valencia variety, a late orange which matures about the first of July and grows better every week for five or six weeks, remaining in excellent condition until the holidays of the following fall and winter.

The market has not been good for California oranges since the early fall until now, but it is hoped that it will improve as the demand becomes stronger all over the East with the disappearance of competing fruit from the market and the passing of the extremity of the winter. Unless a box of oranges sells in the East for \$2.50, the grower does not get much profit, after paying the cost of picking, sorting, packing, shipping and paying freight and commissions to the railroads and the merchants.

## Big Ships Coming.

HOW dear old Capt. Conner of the old Oriflamme and John L. Stevens, whose good gray head was so dear to all pioneers who sailed these western seas, would blink if he could see San Pedro Harbor as it is today, with its great sea-wall, wharves and warehouses, making it one of the greatest and safest harbors of the world, and how old "Fifteen-fathom" Johnson of the Orizaba would open his eyes in astonishment if he could behold the glories of the old Embarcadero of his day converted into the great harbor of today! When Johnson sailed his old tub, small as she was, he could not approach the dock if there had been one, which there was not. He had to drop anchor away out in the channel between Point Farnim and Catalina Island and lighter to shore both passengers and freight.

February 12 there will dock at the harbor of Los Angeles the Great Northern, the fastest merchant liner afloat under the American flag. She brings with her a big excursion party of 600 tourists who have made the journey through the Panama Canal, the first party of the kind ever brought that way to California. The ship was built at Philadelphia at a cost of \$3,000,000. It is to be followed by a sister ship at a short interval.

Right in line with this, and at almost the same date, will come an immense oriental steamer from Japan. She is called the Keyo Maru, and is a ship of 17,200 tons burden. After touching at Los Angeles Harbor this immense steamer proceeds southward, touching at Manzanillo, Salina Cruz, Callao, Panama, Arica, Iquique, Valparaiso and Coronel. She is also to be followed by a sister ship, the Anyo Maru, of 18,500 tons, and that by the Seijo Maru, of 14,000 tons.

Los Angeles Harbor is not merely on the map, for besides being the heart of the Great Southwest it promises to be the heart of international world-wide commerce.

## Two Cotton Crops a Year.

RECORDS in the Great Southwest are never worth recording, for the reason that they are broken before the ink has dried that records them. When the war broke out in Europe the cotton growers of southeastern California were a little in the dumps as to what they should do with their crop. The fit did not last long, but somebody, a very foolish person of the tribe of Ananias, and also of his wife Sapphira, recently started a story that no cotton would be planted in the Imperial Valley this spring. While the untruthful person was making truthful figures lie, the acreage already planted was large, and the growers have full intention of increasing last year's acreage by about one-third, making the total number of acres in cotton in the Imperial country, including that part below the Mexican border, 100,000.

Why not? The cotton of Imperial county is not only as good as the best grown in Texas, or the long-staple cotton from the sea islands off South Carolina, yes, or as the best Egyptian cotton grown in the valley of the Nile, but more than that, its soil of inexhaustible richness washed down by the Colorado for ages and under the stimulating influence of the almost tropical sun that shines nearly all the year round, produces two crops a year. A county that will produce two crops of cotton a year can afford to defy wars and rumors of wars, and every other contrempts that affects the market.

## Notes of Progress.

A MINNESOTAN visiting Santa Monica Canyon, and his brain is now busy planning the acquisition of a tract of land there on which he will establish a turkey farm. He says the locality is ideal for the purpose, that he has already got orders from some of the largest hotels in the country, and that he expects to do a thriving, large and important business in his new industry.

The Pomona Mutual Building and Loan Association shows for the past year a record of great success. The business has grown in dollars and cents by more than \$71,000. These associations properly conducted are worthy all commendation and encouragement. They help many people to acquire a home, and thus having a stake in the country become the best kind of citizens.

Down in the Palo Verde Valley a company has been organized to connect Blythe with the Blythe Junction on the Santa Fe Railroad. Toward a necessary bonus of \$150,000, \$55,000 has been raised.

At Redlands, an important real estate transaction is recorded in the sale of a bunch of bungalow apartments for \$100,000. The people up in Tulare county have at last acquired a level head, and are about to build the State highway through the county at a cost of \$600,000. This is the last county in the State to get in line.

In Orange county, those interested in developing a coast line are busy. They say if the county will agree to use \$160,000 on the work the coast interests will raise another \$100,000.

At beautiful Hollywood an important real estate transaction has been put through wherein a tract of beautiful land has been secured at \$32,500, which the new owners will cut up into twenty-six lots and put on the market.

## A Fascinating Idea.

SANTA MONICA ranks as the mother of all Southern California beaches. It was there that the pioneers of the earliest days sought the exhilaration of cool sea breezes when midsummer suns beat down too ardently upon the interior country.

The beautiful seaside resort has grown, as it ought to, and is growing and will grow, as it merits to do. What is there in the wide world in the way of a seaside resort more fascinating than the bluff along the front of this beautiful seaside city? If they had it on the Riviera or in any other place along the Mediterranean they would have an esplanade there that would attract people from all the world to walk along its fascinating reaches and enjoy the exhilaration of its sea breezes while gazing upon the beauties of the surrounding mountains.

Santa Monica is waking up at last, and is looking to the acquisition of the whole frontage along the beach for a municipal park. About 6000 feet frontage along North Beach is to be acquired, and this with the beach farther south will make a park of more than two miles in length. It can be made into an esplanade, boulevard or whatever you wish to call it, of a fascination that will eclipse anything in the world.

## Opportunities Abound.

THIS Great Southwest of ours has been, and will be for years to come, the land of all opportunity for all with eyes to see and courage to do. While lots of us were going around with the corners of our mouths drawn down uttering Jeremiads against fate, the Democratic party and everything else in sight, one J. H. Walker planted in his garden, on a city lot, mind you, a single avocado plant, usually known as the alligator pear. He is now watching his tree, on which are about 3000 pears, making every limb bow down to the ground, and each fruit weighs about a pound. The tree is 17 years old, thirty-five feet high, and has a spread of thirty feet in its branches. The fruit began to mature a couple of weeks ago, and will keep coming all the year round. The owner says the crop will net him \$800, and in the language of holy Scripture one is tempted to say to all pessimists, growlers and Jeremias of all kinds, "Go thou and do likewise."

[Life:] "Where did you pass your honeymoon?"

"Why, with my wife."





WHY should the spirit of mortal man be proud? It must have been a very bad moral Jeremiah who broke that dirge, yet the hymn is said to be the favorite of the immortal Lincoln.

High, dearly beloved, can see a few reasons why the spirit of mortal man is exceedingly proud.

Nearly every Buenos Aires institution has its branches in and all are more or less associated with the industrial and railroad in the country.

most important of the native Banco Hipotecario Nacional, money on real estate mortgaged in lieu of cash issues bonds which are payable to bearer. They stand to hand. The bonds are modulas, and are guaranteed by the state. They bear 5 or 6 per cent, there are special provisions as to exemption. Of such bonds \$15,000,000 had been issued in 1908, and are now assets of between \$15,000,000,000. The law requires 10 per cent. of its profits to be paid, and its safety is carefully guarded. Bonds are made on farm lands at 5 per cent. of their assessment. On investment less than four years' cultivation can be granted up to 50 per cent. of the value of the land, and building construction up to 60 per cent. of their value.

of interest on the bonds may be

ON PAGE TWENTY-THREE



## LANCER

ation that has so far escaped notice of atrocities and barbarism. The Germans, the only ones

to their hands to any definite ex-

and who have frankly despised the Yellow Peril since the Kaiser's

such ten years ago, give them a

signal for gallantry and courtesy.

very disconcerting. Heathen

to be putting one over on Eu-

ropean and it isn't quite sport-

ism. How on earth are Christian

going to bar Japan from interna-

tion if they cannot safely accuse

Japan? It would have been

them, nay, gentlemanly, had

themselves by conducting war

level as Europe. They might

have indulged in a few violations of

law. This attitude of extreme

of swank. They not only

the equals—in manners and gen-

of the Great Powers, but they

to prove that they are even

more self-controlled, more

in a way of speaking so much

words—and Japan is positively

respectable deeds. She is behav-

ing the world as though she were a

mane born, instead of an in-

parvenu. Of course we know

have to be very, very par-

their behavior. They simply

rumors regarding social con-

cerns, cards, table manners and

hands. Only a princess of the

afford to peil her husband across

table with hot rolls, and nothing

two buttons off her boots.

the parvenu who can and

make a good standard of conven-

tient, supported by the necessary

of the Pentateuch, it took about 6,000,000 years for you humans to learn this trick that looks so simple now.

But for all that lack of enterprise on your part, along the great highway of time the Eagle's eye can trace many monuments of achievement sufficiently great to justify a good deal of pride on the part of you humans, to make you, as the slang-wanger of today says, "very chesty." From the missing link to primitive man, from primitive man to the savage, from the savage to the semi-civilized, and on to the thoroughly civilized of today, that highway of time is indeed exceedingly long. You have learned to use mud, clay, wood, stone, bone and metal as you trudged your weary way along up the steeps of progress toward your present condition. You have been cave-dwellers and cliff-dwellers, troglodytes and fish-eaters, on your way along, but there has never been a time, not one day in all the course of human progress, that you have not been a little better than you were the day before. That is why the Eagle thinks you ought all to be optimists, with the corners of your mouths twisted upward like the Kaiser's mustache, not drooping downward like the bedraggled tail-feathers of an old mud-lark.

It is a long way from the Indian tepee to the modern mansion, and from the garments woven of grass or cut out of the skins of animals to milady in the modern narrow skirt. But in all this progress there is nothing to make you proud compared with that which should fill your heart with satisfaction as you think of the moral progress you have made. Along that great highway of time you have risen as high as the stars of heaven from the moral degradation, cruelty and corruption of primitive man, of the savage, of the half-civilized, up to today.

The Eagle has been reading recently of the achievements of one of your kings. It is great indeed, and should give you hope for your future. You talk of your governments, despotisms, empires, monarchies and republics. They are pretty nearly all the same, and the Eagle thinks that very worldly

poet, Alexander Pope, was quite right when in speaking of forms of government, he said, "What's best administered is best." Limited monarchies! Why, there never was an unlimited monarchy on earth. For governors not limited by constitutions and statute laws were in the wildest and most savage times limited by the bludgeon, the swift arrow, the sword, the thong or the modern pistol. So with the rest of the progress of the human race. Despots have had to learn to be mild, emperors to be good, and monarchs to be helpful, as their peoples developed in morality and righteousness.

Now the Eagle is not going back very far to institute his comparisons between the kings of Europe as they were and as they are. You have not to turn the pages of history very far back to reach a period in European history when the governors of the countries vied with one another in baseness. For example, at the same time there reigned a king in Saxony who had fifty-seven offspring born out of wedlock. At the same time he had a brother monarch at Vienna who had a big harem of 300 Italian opera singers whose voices were not the chief source of pleasure to the king. At the same time there was a third brother of these two reigning over Portugal who kept a harem of 300 so-called nuns for his pleasure.

It is only a little later than that that the gay monarch Charles II flourished in London with Nell Gwynne as his paramour, and right back of him is one of his ancestors known as "Bluff King Hal" to the people of his time but in sober history numbered Henry VIII, whose chief occupation in life was not governing his kingdom well but getting married.

You can travel over all of Europe today from the highest point in the Scandinavian Peninsula to Gibraltar, the most southern point on the continent, and from Buckingham Palace in London to the home of the Czar in St. Petersburg, or by the modern nomenclature Petrograd, and you will not find on any throne or in any executive seat on the whole continent a notably corrupt

[Saturday, January 30, 1915.]

ruler of the people. The scriptural idea of a ruler was that he was the shepherd of his people, and we have come back to that in modern times in the people that rule over us. There is not a king, an emperor, a czar, a kaiser or a president in all Europe that is not humanly speaking a moral, yes, a religious, even a thoroughly God-fearing man.

Now the Eagle does not mean to say that any of these kings or other governors is thoroughly fit for canonization. The Eagle does not claim that one of them is a saint. But he does know that every one of them lives a fairly clean life and tries the best he knows to govern his people for the people's good.

But the Eagle promised to cite an individual instance. It is the King of Italy. His kingdom has been shaken with an earthquake in which many thousands of his people have been killed, more thousands made houseless and desolate. There was once a king in Rome, you know, who used some of his people as electrolasers. He smeared them with pitch, tied them to posts, and set fire to them in the streets as illuminations "to make a Roman holiday," and he looked out of the window and danced to his own fiddling.

The new King of Rome whose palace is on the Quirinal, not on the Capitoline Hill, as that of Old Nero, is showing himself indeed a shepherd of his people. His life in every respect has been most admirable, and his Queen's is parallel with his own. They are both visiting the earth-shaken cities of the Italian peninsula, in spite of the cold winter days and in the face of driving cold rains they are bringing moral comfort and material sustenance to the sufferers of every station and degree. And surely thereby hangs a tale, for this king and his consort go from one end to the other without a guard or an attendant.

*The Eagle*

wherewithal, does eventually break in—and stay. The second generation takes root and the third can afford to relax on good manners and indulge its taste for a little lack of refinement.

You never hear an aristocrat proclaiming his Culture. He would regard it as absurd as proclaiming that he takes regular baths. This quiet assumption of the virtues and good manners of civilization by Japan is decidedly ominous. She doesn't even suffer the little intermittent lapses of the ordinary parvenu. She doesn't even make the parvenu's invariable mistake of criticizing the bad behavior of the elect. In short, there is painful evidence and to spare that Japan is no longer a parvenu. She has arrived—and she is unpacking for a long visit. Before the European society exclusives exactly know what has happened we shall find Madame Japan lording it as a society leader, with an unblemished reputation. And that kind is the very Dickens to overthrow, as any social aspirant is prepared to admit!

Patronesses.

TALKING of society, some women are only fit to be patronesses. They would fail in any intelligent occupation but they have a certain self-sufficient poise that gets away with the patroness profession with wonderful success. One suspects that the profession of a patroness was invented to fill a long-felt want. They seemed so magnificent and dignified, so sumptuously patronizing and condescending, for no particular reason, and all that second-class regality was going to waste.

It was like the European effort to find a use for minor royalty. For decades there was a fearful surplus of unemployment among the second best princes and princesses, until it was discovered how very useful they were at opening new hospitals, church bazaars, and presiding at charity meetings.

Of course there isn't the slightest need for anyone to "open" a new hospital. It would be quite possible to start business effectively without the help of minor royalty. And charity meetings frequently find them rather an irksome luxury. But that sort of thing provided a channel for using up a lot of magnificence that was going to waste, and it was found that quite a lot of people were prepared to be mulcted at a church bazaar if a society dame murmured a few unintelligible words at the opening and wore some really elegant furs. The profitable use of by-products has become a commercial science, a most effective stimulus to prosperity. It

just goes to show that no atom of life is so insignificant that it can permanently be called useless, superfluous.

• • •

### Filters.

HE SAID I positively must buy a filter. He assured me that every time I drank a glass of water I was swallowing a hundred million miniature reptiles. He showed me a magnified chart of a drop of water. He gazed at me compassionately and felt assured I was almost doomed but that his filter might save me yet.

I don't want to buy a filter and I find reptile germs nourishing. I don't believe I'm doomed and I don't care if I am. And I am a humanitarian sort of a chap and the idea of killing off so many lives through the agency of a mere dollar filter made me shudder. Who am I that I should deny hospitality and warmth to these poor little creatures?

He said some very rude things about my faucets. I referred him to my plumber who had just sent in his bill. If he is to be believed my faucets are mere channels for typhoid invaders who seek my life and the life of my household, my friends. And this thing has been going on ever since I was born. He assures me a filter is a necessity of life—and I have survived more years than I can afford to claim without one.

And I know a chap who never drinks anything but filtered water, a poor, miserable specimen of a man whom I could knock down with my typewriter rubber. He is so afraid of germs that he never knows a happy hour. He has a passion for hygiene and sanitation and he spends a fortune in disinfectants. He wiped out a million lives as though it were a sweet duty.

Now the filter and disinfectants are a comparatively recent product of civilization. It absolutely refutes the ideal "live and let live." We have cultivated wholesale murder as a virtue. We have assumed that we ourselves, personally, are the rightful and sole inheritors of the earth.

Yet I will vouch that many a microbe is more virulently useful than many a man I know. Microbes are at least discriminating. They never attack a thoroughly healthy person but reserve their energies against the weak and imperfect. If our splendid progress in civilization hasn't even taught us what to eat and how to keep well, if it has only taught us fear and not self-confidence, then the microbe is fully justified. If we must kill off microbes, at least we might be sporting enough to kill off only the weaklings.

### Burglars.

WE ARE indulging ourselves with a mild little burglar panic just now. Burglary insurance men and patent-burglar-contrivance salesmen call at intervals throughout the day and warn us of our danger. Hold-ups are a favorite topic of conversation when we leave off blaspheming the jitney bus and murmuring profoundities on the great war.

But surely there is something wrong with the burglary profession. It always starts its activities when times are hard and there's precious little to steal. And it's shockingly disorganized. Chiefly recruited from unskilled labor, which is a great mistake. I have never seen a burglar myself. Oh, yes, I have met politicians, lawyers and real estate men, of course, but never a straightforward, bona fide burglar. I feel sure he must be a poor, weak, shuffling, unprepossessing sort of a creature. But in my profession, I ought to know. So I didn't buy a burglar-proof invention.

As an editorial writer with definite and indisputable ideas as to how every profession under the sun should be conducted, from infant milk supply, military operations, clear up to the government of the United States, I naturally feel that I could give him a great many useful pointers. Above all he should organize and operate during seasons of prosperity. In that way he would avoid much unpleasantness and secure a more valuable haul. Then, when hard times came, he could blossom forth as a benevolent philanthropist and enjoy all the eclat of a successful citizen.

Very few trades benefit by hard times. Only, perhaps, professional charity workers.

### Old Time Warfare.

[London Answers:] Naval guns possessed no sights at the beginning of the last century.

A line was scored on each gun in order to assist the aim, but, being of thicker metal near the breech than the muzzle, the line did not even represent the axis of the gun.

Just before the Battle of Copenhagen, Nelson was asked if he would interview an inventor who wished to demonstrate before him the value of a simple form of sights that would enable the gunner to hit accurately an object at a distance.

"If the person comes," said the great little man, "I shall, of course, look at it, or be happy, if necessary, to use it. But I hope we shall be able, as usual, to get so close to our enemies that our shot cannot miss the object."

# Homes in Southern California.

By Margaret Craig.

## COMFORT AND BEAUTY.

HERE is, undoubtedly, no place in the world where domestic architecture has received such an impetus in the last few years as in Southern California. The great demand for individual homes has drawn to this shore architects of rarest training and efficiency, and the good work of these men has exerted a very definite influence upon much of the building both in the city and the towns.

One of the keenest pleasures afforded a traveler in this part of the country is to notice the great variety of houses and yet a similarity in them, as they seem to belong to the land on which they are built. The ready growth of vine and shrub, that never fails summer or winter, unites them all to a common soil and tenderly softens any too prominent differences.

Perhaps the most popular styles of architecture chosen today are the bungalow, with the infinite possibilities of originality; the English cottage; the white plaster villa and the Spanish home built around a patio.

These little one-and-a-half-story bungalows of California are world-renowned, and they have proven their utility by the ever-increasing demand.

It is a delight to look down many avenues with these little homes, each with its fresh green lawn and rose hedges, each having porches and each an expression of individual taste. How much better than the crowded tenements of a big eastern city!

The interiors of these little dwelling-places are just as attractive as the exteriors. Nothing is missing to answer the needs of comfort with large living-rooms and fireplaces, and sunny dining-rooms and kitchens so often done in white with shelves and cupboards in abundance.

Most of them are owned by the occupants, and mean the savings of all the extra dollars, and in consequence they radiate the feeling of comfort and of hospitality.

It is interesting to observe what methods are used to make these little bungalows in-

dividual. A style of chimney, stone or brick, the placing of the porches, the slant of the roof, or the choice of paint all contribute interesting features of variety.

The plaster bungalow in the illustration is most attractive with red-tiled roof and green trellis work as a support for the quick-growing vine. There are sheltered porches with books and magazines on a table, with easy chairs drawn up to add comfort. A view of the purple mountains and a suggestion of the nearby sea are in the air. What more would we want in a spring day in California?

White plaster homes are springing up everywhere in this sunny land. More classic in structure and severe in line, they are very decorative in the landscape. Iron-grated balconies, terraces marked by symmetrical balustrades, formal gardens radiant with brilliant flowers, add distinction to the more elaborate villas.

Small houses with these same foreign flat roofs are effective, and one feels that in a hundred years they will have an interest to the traveler like that the pictureque old adobe claim now. Age will only add to their charm.

The features that mark California homes especially are the facilities for enjoying the out-of-door life more; the numerous wide piazzas, the sleeping-porches, the patios around which the one-story Spanish homes are so often built.

Then also they are made distinctive because of the evergreen lawns and the variety of the different kinds of trees, as the orange, lemon, fig, olive and magnolia.

Sometimes each side of a long avenue is lined with the lovely lacy-leaved, red-berried pepper trees, and sometimes they are lined with the tropical palm, or with the graceful, scraggly eucalyptus trees that especially appeal to the artists and poets.

A very vital part in the development of California is that the home builders have not sought to destroy the lovely contours of the land, but have striven to accentuate them. Hillsides have not been leveled,

trees have not been indiscriminately hewn, and numerous parks have been built amid the residence sections. Scarcely a home but has its garden. A trip in an airship reveals that, for the gardens are usually in the rear of the homes, where the family gathers in seclusion in the late afternoons and evenings. Even the smallest of the homes have their rows of chrysanthemums, their roses and their neat vegetable gardens.

It was my pleasure to show one of the eminent women of Australia some of our representative homes last year. She was leaving California that day, on her tour around the world, and she remarked that California homes were so different from theirs in Australia. She said that she had motored by hundreds of them here, and added that judging from the exteriors they must be very fascinating within.

It came to me that here was an opportunity to complete the pleasure of her happy trip, so I hesitatingly asked: "Would you really like me to show you some of the interiors of our California homes?" She looked blank for a moment. "Would such a privilege be possible for a stranger in America?" She discovered that afternoon how hospitable and cordial are the real Californians.

The first home we visited was one of white plaster, and built on the lines of an old English cottage with tall green blinds, and terraced porches. She enjoyed the rooms on the second floor that had the varied roof lines, making the ceiling broken and allowing nooks for the desks and fireplaces.

Later she was perfectly charmed with an architect's house set upon a knoll, with its semi-circular piazza and circular terrace surrounding the base of a large oak. We drove up to the side entrance, and there was the driveway, garden and pergola that made the rear of the house quite as effective as the front. I explained to her that many people in this sunny West were developing the part of their homes away from the

street as the living part of the house, with seats and lattices, boughs and dens.

I wanted her to see one of the houses in Southern California, so we drove to the Arroyo in Pasadena, and I took her to her. It was built in native Chinese fashion, with sturdy proportions, a wide stone chimney and veranda. Furnished with the utmost taste, the bungalow was most satisfying. Its exposed frame, spacious fireplaces, patterned blue tiles set in, recessed and the stairway opening into the main room. In the rear there also was a long veranda. Brilliant sunnins, a brick fountain at the end of the walk, and olive trees picturesquely.

Our visitor was more than pleased, and was already planning changes in her wide-spreading grounds across the faint stirring of some

Automobiles have been the

increase in country roads

along the roads of the country

real numerous homes of people

culture, who prefer the

orange orchards and

more restricted city life.

## The Prosperity of Domestic

[London Chronicle:] Domestic life is the paradise of the rural people. Nearly two-thirds of her people are living—and a good living—on one-half of the agricultural land of their own masters. The secret of their success is in technical education and training. Every farmer, big or little, belongs to one of the great co-operative unions which guide him in the care of his cattle, and dispose of his produce to the best advantage without the risk of competition. The result of this has been to make Domestic life in the best countries in Europe, in particular, more comfortable and more secure.

"It is cold tonight," said the boy's voice; then added, "It is

ignored the tentative in

Musself into his coat and

didn't know how to

plenty of empty benches

choice would indicate

company. Ramsey himself

laughed again. "Beastly cold

taking the initiative." "Ca

sleepin' in the open." Fagan maintained a surly

gave up, and gazed listlessly

where a blaze of electric

moving picture theater. He

winked again. "Beastly cold

in the fountain of red and white

up and down in a cascade

colored light. There was a

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# Red Fagan's Last Chance.

By Vlasta A. Hungerford.

## A PENITENT THIEF.

RED FAGAN stirred uneasily on his bench in the plaza. The evening air was growing cold with that penetrating north wind which comes with a December sundown—

in Southern California.

He hunched down into his dirty coat, his collar up under his full, red-bristled chin, and thrust his soft, mottled hands into his pockets. His coarse lips, by habit into a fixed sneer, were silent. No sound or movement came from the deep in his heart he cursed—

destroying oaths—against man, the gods, and all creation. His small piggish eyes glared venomously, and a passing car caught their evil glint, hurried on without stopping.

That was why Fagan was breathing under his breath instead of out. There were too many people passing, and exhausted his vituperation, he felt hot. He had fallen into this curse but recently. It frightened away the foreboding that shadowed him of

that stirring of something long dormant in Red Fagan. He thought it was his pride and stunned it with vile utterances, of late. For he hated himself.

He had seen men as himself put through tortures past endurance by its workings. And he had a category of black deeds, known, to his credit, that he was, he dared not face, even to

himself. The secret of some technical education and experience, farmer, big or little, belongs to a great co-operative association made by Destiny, luck, circumstance—or what you will—rather than

the efforts of the agriculturists themselves. This is no good," he said icily, pushing the bill toward Fagan. "It's counterfeit!"

Fagan stared dumbfounded. He picked up the money and turned it over and over in his hands. The bartender recognizing him, came forward unwillingly, wiping his hands on his apron. He picked up the bill, glanced at it, and pushed a glass and bottle toward Fagan.

Fagan's thirst was burning him up. His mouth slavered, and his hands shook as he

poured out a stiff drink. His eyes were darting with anticipation. He imagined he already felt the hot liquor burning down his

corroded throat, when the bartender unexpectedly reached out, and with an adroit movement swept the drink away from in front of him.

"This is no good," he said icily, pushing the bill toward Fagan. "It's counterfeit!"

Fagan stared dumbfounded. He picked up the money and turned it over and over in his hands. The bartender looked at him meaningfully, then glanced significantly toward the telephone. With a wild oath, Fagan turned and hurried from the place.

He risked trying to pass it at the next bar, failed, and furious at the trick Fagan had played him, started back for the plaza, the bill crumpled in his clenched fist. His eyes were fiery now, and his breath came short and panting. From among the pedestrians, he accosted a kind-faced doctor, hurrying along with medicine-case. Fagan stopped him with a whine.

"A dime for a bed tonight, Mister?" He held out his hand wheedlingly.

The doctor wasted but one sharp glance on him, then shook his head and hurried on. Fagan buried an insult after him, and dodged into the crowd. The doctor entered the corner drug store.

A seething caldron of hate, itching to wreak vengeance on someone, Fagan went back to the plaza. Ramsey was still there, on the same bench. He glanced up drearily as Fagan approached, then looked across the street once more.

An idea came to Fagan—one of pure fiendishness. He let the counterfeit fall from his hand to the ground between them, and began to devise a way to attract Ramsey's attention to it. He began talking, to draw his attention to nearer things. He picked up a handful of pebbles and began aiming them at his extended boots. Ramsey's eyes naturally followed.

The moment he espied the bill was a sweet one to Fagan. His face went quite white; his mild blue eyes grew dark and seemed starting from his head; his breath came in gasps that sent him off into a fit of coughing. Slowly, like one hypnotized, he reached out for it. His toll-stiffened fingers clutched it eagerly—unbelievingly. He read its denomination.

"Five dollars! Five dollars!" he whispered hoarsely, staring down at the bill in his trembling hands.

"Five dollars, old man!" he babbled, turning to Fagan. "Think of it—five dollars!"

Fagan couldn't keep the sardonic sneer from his thick lips.

"Ye're a lucky gink. But that don't do me no good!"

Ramsey thought a long moment. "I say—that's tough, old man—you mighta found it—same as me." He pondered, lovingly smoothing the crumpled bit of paper. "It wouldn't be right—I'm gonna give you half!"

Fagan stared at him in stunned surprise.

Whisky was what he needed—and a square meal—and more whisky. No sleeping in the river bend this night! Fagan's eyes began to glow. He got up from the bench and looked down upon Ramsey, who was still gloomily staring at the sign.

Then quite unexpectedly, something within him spoke: "You might at least treat him to a ten-cent bed for the night!" Fagan started and involuntarily looked about. Then a wave of furious anger swept over him. He shuffled hurriedly away, muttering obscenities under his breath.

He made straight for the nearest saloon, pushed open the swinging doors, and stopped. Hatred and vengeance, his daily habit of thought, interposed. There was another saloon farther down the street where, not long since, he had been driven away from the free lunch, and unceremoniously kicked out. Urgent as was his need for whisky, he couldn't forego the pleasure of slapping that five down before the insulting bartender.

He backed out and walked down the street, entered, and pushed his five across the bar. "Gimme a Scotch whisky!" he ordered surlily. The bartender recognizing him, came forward unwillingly, wiping his hands on his apron. He picked up the bill, glanced at it, and pushed a glass and bottle toward Fagan.

Fagan's thirst was burning him up. His mouth slavered, and his hands shook as he poured out a stiff drink. His eyes were darting with anticipation. He imagined he already felt the hot liquor burning down his corroded throat, when the bartender unexpectedly reached out, and with an adroit movement swept the drink away from in front of him.

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A queer sense of depression stole over him. He continued staring at Ramsey.

Ramsey got up eagerly from the bench. "Come on!" he said to Fagan. "We'll get some coffee and a ham sandwich, and divide the rest. Here I bin settin' all evening, thinkin' nothin' good would ever happen to me again—and this a-layin' right by my feet." He was beside himself with excitement, and babbled on hysterically. "I'll git a bottle o' cough syrup—" He stopped suddenly, embarrassed as he realized that he had been talking like a woman. The money had made him foolish—he knew there were tears in his eyes, and he was ashamed.

Fagan, his own wicked self once more, looked at him in utter contempt. Cough syrup! He couldn't repress a shudder.

"You go break it first, then come back here—I'll be waitin'," he said craftily. "Go git yer cough syrup first." Words failed to express his loathing. He fell to silence.

Ramsey hesitated. "All right," he finally agreed, and coughing, shuffled away. Fagan followed at a safe distance. There was a bare chance Ramsey could put it over. That was Fagan's scheme. If he did, Fagan told himself, he would boot and choke it all out of him.

Ramsey entered the drug store. Fagan stood outside the window watching him, under pretense of looking at the window display.

The doctor Fagan had accosted was still inside, waiting for a prescription. Fagan saw him turn at sound of Ramsey's harsh cough. Ramsey handed the case note to the clerk with an order for his cough syrup.

The doctor yawned. "That's a bad cough you have, my man," he said, looking interestingly at Ramsey. "Better take care of it before it runs into something else."

Ramsey looked like a gutter-dog receiving an unexpected caress.

"Yes—yes, sir," he stammered, dragging off his battered cap. "Sleepin' out these nights—" he stopped, too embarrassed to continue. The doctor was looking him over kindly. The look became speculative.

"Out of work?" he asked finally.

Ramsey nodded, and his eyes fired with hope. He fairly held his breath and his face became stained with eagerness as he waited. The doctor's attitude was plainly encouraging.

"Mebbe you know of a job—"

The clerk came from the back end of the store and tendered Ramsey the bill.

"It's no good," he said crisply. "It's counterfeit!"

Ramsey slowly took the bill and turned it over and over in his hands. He was dazed. He stood as if rooted to the spot, slightly swaying on his feet, and foolishly caressing the worthless bit of paper.

"I didn't know—" he said finally. "I found it—in the plaza—I'm sorry—" He looked at the clerk with tragic eyes. His mouth was working strangely. He struggled for control but failed. Weakened by lack of food and exposure, he felt he was about to make a fool of himself. Without another word he started out. The doctor stopped him at the door.

"Hey, my man—wait a minute!" Ramsey stood, ashamed to look up after his emotional exhibit. The doctor tossed the clerk a half dollar.

"Get that cough syrup," he ordered; then turned to Ramsey.

"What's your name?" he asked abruptly.

"Ramsey—Fred Ramsey."

"Let me see your hands."

Ramsey held them out—dirty, but calloused and honest-looking. The doctor was satisfied.

"I'm a pretty good reader of human nature, Ramsey," he said, "and I believe you are all right. Now I'll tell you what I'll do. If you want a job, I can get it for you. But you'll have to work! It means three good meals a day and a bed—and five dollars a month. Does it appeal to you?"

Ramsey gulped. "Sir—I'll—I'll be only too glad—" He stopped, unable to proceed.

The doctor took a card from his pocket, scribbled an address on it and handed it to Ramsey.

"Report there at 8, sharp, tomorrow morning! And here's your cough syrup and a dollar to carry you over the night. And seeing you're so willing, we'll raise the ante to ten a month, instead of five. Good-night!" He turned back into the drug store, while

Ramsey, excited over his good fortune, hurried eagerly back toward the plaza, closely followed by Fagan.

Ramsey had failed to cash the counterfeit, but Fagan had seen the dollar. He had also heard and seen all that had transpired between Ramsey and the doctor. Despite his contempt for Ramsey's womanish emotionalism, he couldn't but realize that men trusted him. And Fagan knew why. Ramsey was honest! And Fagan sneered at honesty. Yet, lately, his faith in his own methods had waxed uncertain. During the past few years he had found the way of the transgressor particularly hard. People distrusted him on sight; they disbelieved his hard luck stories and kept their hands on their pocketbooks. With his eyes on Ramsey's narrow, shabby back, Fagan pondered these things. He hated labor. He hadn't done an honest day's work for years, and the living eeked out by other methods had been but precarious. Back in the old times—his younger days—he had once had plenty of money. But that pleasure, brief as it had been, afforded him no solace now. Only that other thing, so closely allied with his temporary affluence, remained—Fagan hastily averted his thought, but not before memory flashed a mental picture on the screen of his mind. It hadn't faded with the years. It seemed rather clearer tonight than usual. There was something fatalistic to Fagan in the recurrence of that snapshot of the brain—after years of somnolence. Its repetition, coming at all and unexpected times, was breaking down his nerve; had jerked him upright in his sleep many a night of late, only to stare, relieved, into the innocent darkness. Fagan began cursing softly under his breath. Hurrying, he caught up with Ramsey.

"Well!" he interrogated roughly.

Ramsey turned, startled.

"Oh, it's you!" He pulled the bill from his pocket. "Say, old man, she's a bad one—counterfeit! But she brought me a job!" Ramsey was exultant. Fagan eyed him moodily.

"And a dollar," Ramsey went on, "from the man that hired me—come on, let's get a feed—I'm starvin'!"

In his geniality of spirit he took Fagan by the arm. Fagan shook him off angrily. They fell into step and made straight for a cheap restaurant, facing the opposite side of the plaza.

Over the food, Ramsey waxed voluble. He talked of many things—what he had done, and where he had been. Fagan listened without interest, as he guzzled his supper. But one note running through Ramsey's recital caught and held his attention. It was a singular freedom from the petty and bigger crimes that usually punctuate such tales. He eyed Ramsey furtively.

"Ain't ye never done nothin'—crooked?" he asked with a sneer.

Ramsey shook his head positively.

"There's nothin' in that!" he declared with conviction.

Fagan snarled. "More'n in bein' straight, I can tell ye!"

"Well," replied Ramsey, "me fer the straight an' narrow—every time." He was beginning to dislike Fagan.

Supper over, they went back to the plaza. They sat down on the same bench whereon they had made acquaintance.

"What'd you have left?" Fagan asked abruptly.

Ramsey drew forth two dimes and a nickel.

"That's all," he said, tossing Fagan a dime. "That'll buy you a bed fer tonight. I'm goin' to get one, too, an' I'll need car fare to get to this place." He got out the card the doctor had given him and studied it.

"Do you know where this is?"

Fagan slid closer along the bench and studied the address. But he didn't know, and Ramsey put the card back into his pocket.

The supper seemed to have somewhat melted Fagan. He was less aloof, and talked friendly with Ramsey.

"It's your last chance to go straight!" The small voice struck across Fagan's thought. He gritted his teeth and ignored it. Finally, he got up and put a hand on Ramsey's shoulder.

"You're a good sport, Ramsey—even if ye are a fool! But bein' good don't pay!"

(CONTINUED ON PAGE TWENTY-THREE)

# The Stratagem of a Battle. By Vira Vinton.

## SHREWD TACTICS.

"OH, KITTY, come here! Guess the news!" and Albert Battle fairly devoured the contents of a letter the postman had just dropped.

"A day off!" guessed Kitty.

"Cold. Guess again!"

"Is it a raise, Al?" excitedly.

"You're warmer. It isn't a raise but a chance to better my location and income—sell land in the San Joaquin Valley in California.

"Fred Hoff—you remember him, Kitty—writes me he wants a partner out there. Things are booming now and the money he has made rings of good fortune. Why, that acre he purchased a few years ago for \$150 actually netted him \$300 worth of tomatoes last year, and twenty acres of date land netted a neighboring rancher \$7000.

"Everyone knows, Fred says, what is going to happen to California now that the Panama Canal is opened. 'If possible,' he writes, 'visit some of the coast harbors and see the great breakwaters they're building, the dredging they're doing and the immense steel and concrete piers they're building.' And Al opened and spread out a map of California with the enthusiasm of a school boy while Kitty, leaning over the table, manifested a keen interest, and little Joe stopped scraping the frost from the window pane and sucking his cold finger inquired, 'What's it, daddy? Can I go, too?'

"It must be beautiful there with no snow and no big coal bills to eat up all one's income," said Kitty. Then a cloud overspread her fair face as she continued, "But, Al, it takes money to go there, and you know the frost king has dealt pretty severely with us this winter."

"Yes, Kitty, you're right, little girl. If"—

Kitty started. "Yes, Al, if you had been an obedient son and married the right girl your father would give you ten times the sum you really need."

Al laughed. "Cold again, Kitty. Now I was thinking if Fred would advance the necessary amount—but, no, I'll take a little run down to Milwaukee and father, father, do you heed, Kitty? Yes, he shall know the joy of giving."

"What's the nature of your modus operandi?"

"Craft, stratagem—anything that will outflank the captain."

"But lying or even deception," interposed Kitty.

"Sure," lied Al.

"You promise?" pursued the young wife.

Al moved uneasily. "Now, Kitty, just let that strenuous conscience of yours hibernate for the remainder of the season and let me work out my own salvation. Let me see, Fred wants me to come immediately and says to wire reply. I shall abandon the coast trip and wire, 'I start tomorrow.'"

Kitty could see the room and everything in it whirl round and round.

"I'll have money enough to land one of us there when I'm paid off," continued the young financier, "and you are to be the advance agent."

"I? Take all and leave you in uncertainty and penniless? This climate has not congealed me to that extent, dear!"

"I'll keep warm in the sunshine of father's smile—and check for one day after you and Joe are gone," and he swung the boy up so he could kick the ceiling.

"I have forgotten some of my geography," said Al as he turned to his map. Yes, he thought it was there, and he placed his index finger over a few dots in the southeastern part of the State. "Now, Kitty, you and Joe are to go straight there and I'll join you about a day later."

Kitty shuddered. "Why that awful place!"

"Twill work out my problem with father," complacently.

But when Al had gone down to the office she fell to cold reasoning. Al should not be left behind. The more she thought, the more determined she was that they should all go together. Why not? No reason at all. So she bundled Joe up, threw on her great fur coat and cap and together they called on fully a dozen of her and Al's friends. On the way home she stopped to see if Al could be home early. Yes, he had resigned his present position and would be home by 5.

Tearing up the front steps a few min-

utes before the appointed hour, the excited husband encountered men carrying the furniture from his own home. What did it mean? Rushing through the cheerless, half-empty rooms he shrieked, "Kitty Battle, what in the name of common sense is all this?"

Kitty laughed while Joe shouted, "You is goin' wiv us, daddy!"

"Well, it means that I've sold all the furniture to our friends about town and now have money enough to take you, too. I couldn't bear to go without you, Al!" which only made matters worse, for it was absolutely imperative with the masterful Al that she and Joe precede him.

"Now, see here, Kitty," stroking her wavy, black hair, "this is great—it's magnanimous of you to wade through snow when the thermometer is registering fifteen below to procure money for me a ticket to the Golden West, but I must disappoint you. We cannot land there penniless and you must take all of your sale returns to gown yourself properly, little wife," announced Al with the air of a plunger, as he stepped up to the phone and rang up an expressman to call for their trunks.

"Better not acquaint father with that fact. He may not fall for your monetary demands," warned Kitty.

"Yea, he will; he'll experience the hardest tumble he's had since he was wounded at Gettysburg.

"And, say, what's to be done with these floral apostles?" he inquired as he gazed pitifully on the frost-bitten geraniums and pale ivy that Kitty had faithfully borne from window to radiator each night to keep them alive.

"Father Quinn comes for them tonight. He says where there's life there's hope. And then he told me how geraniums grow much taller than a man in California, and gave me such a perfect panorama of orange groves, palms and flowers, flowers everywhere—a perennial garden," exclaimed Kitty. And she buttoned Joe's leggings and pulled down his wool cap preparatory to leaving the old home.

How the snow creaked under their feet as they marched single file down the half-beaten path on either side of which was a row of evergreens whose snow-laden boughs bent to the earth as if in search of warmth.

"Oh, daddy, mother's got a new silk waist that looks like a 'tederal window when the sun shines through," was Joe's description of his mother's new Persian blouse.

Kitty felt conscience stricken when she surveyed the parcels scattered about the hotel room and cast a half-scared look at Al—a look he quickly defined.

It's all right, Kitty, don't get faint-hearted now. What's that you're packing in such a hurry?" as the nervous little woman was slyly cramming something white into the top of the groaning trunk. But before she could answer the curious Al had secured a firm hold on one sleeve and was drawing it out.

"A suit, eh? Why, you needn't be ashamed of that," as he noticed the quality of the material and the elaborate trimmings.

"Oh, Al, I guess I've gone too far—seventy-five dollars! Already it has become the white plague with me," and the conscience-stricken Kitty wiped a falling tear from her cheek.

"Don't weep over the white plague, dear. Everyone who goes to California with it wears it out there."

How comforting it was not to be called to account for lavish expenditure. She could now waive all fears of Al's not obtaining money for his mighty needs. There was not even a tremor in her voice as she wished her husband success in his daring enterprise when they parted at the station, she for sun-kissed California, he for bleak Milwaukee.

"Wonder if father will remember me?" and a cynical smile played around Al's mouth as he seated himself in the smoker. Not wishing to give himself a chance to repent of his purpose, he smoked furiously and talked incessantly to anyone who happened near him. He would not be resorting to this method if his mother were living. She could understand him, but his father, never!

Old Capt. Battle, be it understood, lived up to his name. At home and abroad he

was quarrelsome, rigid and military. He never arbitrated, never surrendered and never gave up his cause.

His submissive wife was so entrenched within the stone walls of his gray mansion that insubordination to his commands was never dreamed of. So she partook of her daily rations and loved her boy in silence. But after she left the stone mansion for that house not made with hands, the boy, heart-broken and desperate, determined to leave, too, as soon as possible.

Intemperance had been his enemy until a few years after his mother's death, when his marriage to Kitty had conquered it. Not in the usual way, however, wherein a man's love for his fiancee may cause him to cease indulging in that which she abhors, but because he awoke one morning to the fact that liquor has its disadvantages.

A paper he pulled out of his pocket certified that he had married Kitty Ade, the shop girl, the night before. He now knew he must have been under the influence of a few mixed drinks. But not able to recall the event clearly, he determined to investigate while comparatively sober. So he dressed carefully, ate what he could, and leisurely strolled into the silk department of one of Milwaukee's largest dry goods houses.

"Good morning, Mr. Battle," smiled Kitty, who, expecting that the marriage would be annulled, had decided not to part with her job.

"Judging by a piece of paper I found this morning, I presume I should reply, 'Good morning, Mrs. Battle,' cordially."

"You might until papa annuls it."

Yes, it might be annulled, thought Al. He had never meant to fulfill his engagement to the girl. But, on the other hand, there was nothing but warfare and misery at home. Why not let things stand as they were? Sometimes marrying did improve men! Although Kitty was poor, she was the handsomest shop girl in Milwaukee, and never did she look so stunning to Al as this morning. They liked each other now, perhaps they'd love later. That was better than the reverse, which was too often the case.

"It isn't going to be annulled," declared the knight errant, "that is, unless you do it."

"Now, dad will disown me, of course, but you stay here a few days until I procure a position or something of the sort, and with our own household goods we'll establish a home."

And Al left the dumbfounded Kitty and sought his father.

It was the Civil War all over again, Battle for Battle. Here, too, was moral freedom pitted against the sentiment of the Old Dominion. Finally, after a two hours' conflict they parted, Al to the wide world for charity and a job, the old man to his narrow—if not straight—pathway.

A few days found young Battle book-keeper for a firm in a town about twenty-five miles from Milwaukee, where he remained until the postman dropped Fred Hoff's letter that cold winter's morning.

And now, as the train bearing the young man pulled into the Milwaukee station a blast of freezing cold air met it. But the thoughts of Kitty and little Joe on their way to the warm skies of California buoyed him up until almost before he knew it he stood ringing his father's old door bell. It swung on its great hinges and revealed a stolid-looking servant.

Al had forgotten a card so he inquired for Capt. Battle. Yes, he was in and the servant led him into the old library. It was warm in there. Al wondered if it would melt his father a little. He hoped for no more.

With military punctuality in swept the captain. Al rose and held out his hand. The captain ignored. "You! You'd better go back to—" and then he caught a glimpse of crepe on Al's sleeve. It melted him.

Now for the first act of Albert Battle's new farce-tragedy! Taking his black-bordered handkerchief from his pocket he applied it, first to his nose and then to his eyes (the cold he had contracted on the train justified that).

"What are you wearing that crepe for? Is the girl you married—"

"Father, Kitty has gone to Death—" a sustained pause, then—"Valley," in a choking voice.

Dead! The old man betrayed great re-

lief. "Oh, I see. And as you come to me—broke—and want some of my earned cash (the captain's fortune he inherited) to enable you to support you to disgrace me by marrying him."

"I ain't a tramp," said

"I'm looking for work,

"Miss Hepay looked

"Did I say my name?"

"They told me down there

"Did you say anyth

"I ain't a man!" said

"No," the boy admitted

"I'm as one." He lifted

"I moved it back and forth,

"I'll see the swelling of

"He was not an ill-look

"He looked strong enough,

"I am going to Califo

"I'll be a knight and all over again," replied Al

"Well, let me see," replied Al

"Guardedly. Then pacing the floor

"It seemed an eternity

"I showed a balance of \$10,000,

"Al's face fell. His hands

"I or bring something

"Drop it? Her brother's

"And his house was

"She could hear John

"Not at all at her work in the

"Well, come in and set down," said

"and we'll talk it over," said

"I ain't promising to

"But the young man's too

"point to eat my supper,

"He wouldn't come again,

"I am told he would

"I am too eager. 'I am a

"and hungry."

"Miss Hepay hesitated.

"He or bring something

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"and hungry."

"Miss Hepay smiled.

"Oh, w

"And the amateur prepared his

"final act that was to ring down

"on all further co

"on

"The tea-kettle was singing

"the kettle was singing

</div

inton.

## Under Suspicion. By Antony Anderson.

## THE RUNAWAY BOY.

I see. And so you've come to—  
and want some of my hard—  
the captain's fortune was in—  
enable you to repeat your folly—  
cent until you swear never again—  
me by marrying beneath the—  
which had a hint of lead and—  
hind it.

haven't you any money now—  
I have a job as bookkeeper—  
the little cat took all you had—  
st did take all—the proceeds of—  
ture sale. At present I have—

hat?" sneered the old man. "What—  
you say shroud? When you're—  
way with sentimentalities," and he—  
grating laugh.

please remember whom you are—  
father." The well dressed man—  
's voice checked the captain—  
much do you want, Al, and where—  
going?"

not more than you can earn—  
again," replied Al bitterly.

let me see," replied the captain—  
y. Then pacing the floor a man—  
seemed an eternity to the man—  
took out his check-book which—  
a balance of \$20,000, and wrote off \$1000.

ace fell. His father wrote a note—  
oh, it wasn't possible for any man—  
to be anything but a son—  
his only child one thousand—  
ave torn that check in pieces—  
wouldn't.

you, father, I hope this won't—  
you," and Al started for the door—  
the young man's tone did not sound—  
captain. He wished he had made—

Then suddenly remembering—  
exclaimed, "Al, isn't there a son—  
I am told he resembles the—

was a chance to raise the—  
the amateur prepared himself for—  
that was to ring down the—  
all further controversy between—  
and himself. His chin quivered—  
brought the floor as he regret—  
passed on with his mother. Both—

was the first shaft that passed—  
captain's steel armor. The boy—  
was real grief. He gradually—  
to himself only—that he did—  
wn son when he left home—

ell, Albert. I'm sorry to hear—  
he have that check." Al had—

The old man's manner was—  
to repentance for the—  
carrying out. He almost—  
r, too!

suppose the priest came to—  
at the last minute." The boy—  
could resist a thrust at Captain—  
ather Quinn called just before—  
rted," almost sobbed Al. He—  
hadn't softened much after—  
the white plague."

He was the first shaft that passed—  
captain's steel armor. The boy—  
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r, too!

"LONG with you!" said Miss Hepay in a voice which she imagined sounded firm and decisive. "I don't harbor any tramps here."

"I ain't a tramp," said the boy, flushing.

"I'm looking for work, Miss Barlowe."

Miss Hepay looked hard at him. "Who are you?" she demanded suspiciously.

"I told me down to the village. They say you were looking for a man to help with your spring sowing and planting."

"You ain't a man!" said Miss Hepay.

"The boy admitted, "but I'm 'most as strong as one."

He lifted up his arm and flexed it back and forth, and up and down, showing down his sleeve that Miss Hepay had seen the swelling of his biceps.

He was not an ill-looking boy, and he was sturdy and honest. But he was

neatly dressed, and his face was grimy

and sweat.

The boy was hungry, as well as tired, and

Miss Hepay could never bear to turn any

boy away—not even a tramp. His

eyes were past her shoulders to the near-

supper table with wistful intentness.

Miss Hepay hesitated. Should she ask

or bring something out to him on the

table? Her brother's farm adjoined

the house, and his house was within hailing distance.

The boy could hear John's wife singing

at her work in the kitchen.

Then, come in and set down," said Miss Hepay.

"And we'll talk it over. But, mind

I'm not promising to hire you. I was

going to eat my supper. I s'pose a cup

wouldn't come amiss with you, either

"you may stay, Teddy."

"Oh, thank you, Miss Barlowe," cried the boy eagerly. "But my name isn't Teddy. It's Amos—Amos Lawrence."

"Do you mind my calling you Teddy once in a while?" Miss Hepay asked, flushing a little. "I had a brother once—"

"It's a pretty name," said the boy gently.

"I won't mind at all."

Amos did the chores that evening with deft and willing hands. His heart was singing for joy. "I will be faithful and earnest," he said to himself. "Please God, I'll make myself worthy of the kindness and trust Miss Barlowe is showing me. I was faithless once—but I've learned my lesson."

But John Barlowe did not approve of the new hand his sister had hired. "A likely story," he exclaimed, "about his running away, and losing his father, and all that! I don't believe a word of it. Mark my words, Hepay, you'll rue the day you took him in."

"We'll see," Miss Hepay retorted. "He's got an honest face, John, and I think he's told me the truth."

"And how much are you going to pay him?" John demanded.

"Fifteen and board," Miss Hepay answered firmly.

"Shucks! Why, you could get a man for that, or five dollars more!"

"He's a good worker," Miss Hepay said, "and a practical farmer to boot. I watched him last night and this morning, and he's three times as quick as that lazy 'Lijah Hall I had last year, and who I paid twenty dollars. Yes, sir, I'm going to keep him, and if you say another word I may feel obliged to tell you to mind your own affairs. I've run this farm alone for ten years now, and I guess it ain't suffered any under me."

John was silenced, but not convinced. "Hepay's as sot as a mule," he said to his wife. "She thinks that young tramp she's hired is a wonder, but I wouldn't trust him far's my nose—not me."

Amos could not fail to see that Miss Hepay's brother did not like him nor trust him. He tried to be friendly, but found his advances so rudely met that he gave it up.

"I s'pose I deserve it," he said to himself, "but it's hard to bear."

But the whole he was happy and content. He did his work carefully and well, and Miss Hepay seemed satisfied. He got himself a cheap but serviceable suit with the first \$15 he earned, and went with Miss Hepay to the village church on the following Sunday.

"It's like having Teddy with me," Miss Hepay said to herself, glancing with a sort of motherly pride at the sturdy figure walking

months ago I heard my father was sick. I threw up my job and started for home. I got there just in time. We made everything square then, and I got his forgiveness and—and his blessing. If I hadn't, Miss Barlowe, I don't know what I should have done." The boy's voice shook.

"Dear me! Dear me sua!" was all Miss Hepay said, as she wiped her kind old eyes with her apron.

"After the funeral," the boy went on, "when my money was all gone, I began to find out what I'd really done by running away. No one would hire a boy who'd deserted his father, and they told me so. I didn't want to go back to the city—I'd got to sort o' hate the noise and dirt of it, somehow, and besides, some of the young fellers I knew there wasn't the kind my father would have liked me to be with. So I started south, thinking I'd pick berries on the fruit farms when the season opened, and maybe hire out for good somewhere."

The May sunshine was paling on the wall of Miss Hepay's kitchen. Outside a whip-poor-will called plaintively, again and again, to his mate. The scent of lilac stole softly in, as tender and subtly sweet as memories are. The boy sat and patiently waited for Miss Hepay's decision. His dark eyes were hopeful and alert now.

Miss Hepay was thinking hard. Was it the cry of the whip-poor-will or the odor of the lilacs, or was it the boy's pathetic brown eyes that sent her back fifteen years? Yes, she felt sure that Teddy would have looked like this boy if he had lived. The same honest brown eyes had been his, the same wavy dark hair.

The boy glanced up appealingly. Was she going to turn him adrift, after all? Miss Hepay roused herself at last. Her eyes were bright, but her usually firm lips were trembling. "Yes," she said slowly, "you may stay, Teddy."

"Oh, thank you, Miss Barlowe," cried the boy eagerly. "But my name isn't Teddy. It's Amos—Amos Lawrence."

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months ago I heard my father was sick. I threw up my job and started for home. I got there just in time. We made everything square then, and I got his forgiveness and—and his blessing. If I hadn't, Miss Barlowe, I don't know what I should have done." The boy's voice shook.

"Dear me! Dear me sua!" was all Miss Hepay said, as she wiped her kind old eyes with her apron.

"After the funeral," the boy went on, "when my money was all gone, I began to find out what I'd really done by running away. No one would hire a boy who'd deserted his father, and they told me so. I didn't want to go back to the city—I'd got to sort o' hate the noise and dirt of it, somehow, and besides, some of the young fellers I knew there wasn't the kind my father would have liked me to be with. So I started south, thinking I'd pick berries on the fruit farms when the season opened, and maybe hire out for good somewhere."

The May sunshine was paling on the wall of Miss Hepay's kitchen. Outside a whip-poor-will called plaintively, again and again, to his mate. The scent of lilac stole softly in, as tender and subtly sweet as memories are. The boy sat and patiently waited for Miss Hepay's decision. His dark eyes were hopeful and alert now.

Miss Hepay was thinking hard. Was it the cry of the whip-poor-will or the odor of the lilacs, or was it the boy's pathetic brown eyes that sent her back fifteen years? Yes, she felt sure that Teddy would have looked like this boy if he had lived. The same honest brown eyes had been his, the same wavy dark hair.

The boy glanced up appealingly. Was she going to turn him adrift, after all? Miss Hepay roused herself at last. Her eyes were bright, but her usually firm lips were trembling. "Yes," she said slowly, "you may stay, Teddy."

"Oh, thank you, Miss Barlowe," cried the boy eagerly. "But my name isn't Teddy. It's Amos—Amos Lawrence."

"Do you mind my calling you Teddy once in a while?" Miss Hepay asked, flushing a little. "I had a brother once—"

"It's a pretty name," said the boy gently.

"I won't mind at all."

"I ain't a friend of mine; that is, he's a friend in a way, though I don't know his name. I'd hurt my foot pretty badly on a stone ten miles outside of Marquette, and this tramp came along and bandaged it up for me. He was very good to me, if he is a tramp, and I kept company with him for a few hours, and then we separated. He could see I'd rather. He saw me by accident today, and — and I gave him a dollar I'd saved. He needed it—and he'd been awful kind to me."

"A likely story," sneered John Barlowe.

"It might pass with old women and babies, young feller, but not with any one who's got horse sense. Now, seeing you've got such a good imagination, s'posing you tell us where them silver spoons are gone to."

"I don't know," poor Amos faltered.

"Then I think you'd better go," said John sternly. "Hepay, you keep quiet." For Miss Hepay had tried to speak. "I'm doing this."

After all, what was there for Miss Hepay to say? The boy's guilt, alas! seemed only too certain.

And Amos went, all hope and joy stricken from his bright young face. Even John Barlowe, seeing the hopeless look in his eyes, felt a twinge of pity for him. After all, he was but a boy. Perhaps his surroundings had been bad. Perhaps, in time, he might be brought to better things if—

But Amos was gone.

He wandered aimlessly about for hours, and when the soft June twilight fell over the quiet country road, he was still only a few miles from the Barlowe homestead.

He could hardly think. He knew that he was utterly tired and discouraged. If only Miss Hepay had spoken a few kind words to him at the very last! But she had not appeared.

The night came. He wondered dully if he should be compelled to sleep outside under the stars. Well, it didn't matter much—he had done it before. Nothing mattered now, he thought bitterly.

"Honor thy father and thy mother," he repeated over and over again. "I didn't honor my father and that's why I'm being punished. Folks are willing to believe anything bad of me—that I'm a thief, even—"

He wondered vaguely about the spoons. Had the tramp—his "friend"—taken them? But that idea was absurd, for he could just as well have taken all six, and only two were missing.

At last, completely worn out, he left the road and crept behind some bushes. He gazed long and wistfully at the stars, and then fell into a troubled sleep. Two hours later he woke suddenly, possessed by a strong feeling of discomfort and danger. He heard voices, and sat up and listened.

"I tell you I want to get even!" a hoarse voice began.

"The guy treated me like a dog—would 'a' stuck his pitchfork through me if I hadn't skipped. But he's going to lose his barn fur dat—and he's goin' to lose it tonight!"

"Wot sort o' lookin' guy was he—kinder tall, wit a sandy mustash? Lives on hill in a big w'te house wit green blinkers, less'n two miles from de village? Got a new red barn jest half painted?"

"Daf's him."

"I know him, an' I ain't stuck on him, neider. But you better let it be Bill. If you're nabbed it'll be five years in de pen for you."

"Never you mind—I won't git nabbed. You wit me?"

"Not me!" was the emphatic answer.

"Beginnin' to weaken, eh?" sneered the other.

"I ain't goin' to set no barn on afire an' dat's all dere's to it—see?"

# Sunny Nights and Snappy Days in Alaska.

By Alice Harriman.

## NORTHERN GAIETIES.

An old, old book one day was put on sale; Bound in dead white—clasped with a seal of ice.

And, as 'twas writ in unknown script; the price

Was thought too high, for none could read the tale.

To buy, or not to buy?—which would prevail?

Since bought (to make my metaphor concise)

The search was long, oft with life's sacrifice,

To find its cryptic key—to no avail.

For years, long years, men turned the pages o'er

And hoped to solve Alaska's mystery.

At last they found what wise men had foretold—

A word more potent than magician's lore, A word unlocking worlds, O magic key! On every page and line shines gold, gold, gold!

**N**O LONGER does our last frontier respond only to the Call of the Wild. Gloves left off and clothing sewed on are no more correct in Alaska than in other parts of the United States. Evening dress is understood when one's invitation to a reception or tennis has R.S.V.P. thereon. A "Chechako" may be startled to find, if it is summer, that the invitation specifies the time as 12:30, or 1:45 to 4. "What an outlandish hour!" he murmurs. But, halt! What is this? "A.m.?" Oh! And then he remembers that sunny nights are too lovely to fritter away in mere sleep; responds gallantly to his hostess's request for a "reply if you please," and finds receptions or tennis as enjoyable within a degree of the Arctic Circle as any he ever attended within a block or more of Columbus Circle in New York.

And the winter nights! And the winter gales! No one living in "Seward's Folly" now minds the still cold. The moonlight on the sparkling snow; the Northern Lights flaming across the dark blue sky, the electric lights of the towns and the vigor of sheer vitality—it's a joy to be alive in Alaska, either winter or summer. I know. I've been there. I've seen the home life of a country popularly supposed to have none; therefore, I'm speechless!

But as there is no such thing as a speechless woman, I would be heard far and near. Alaska isn't a God-forsaken, rascal-ridden country. It isn't the "lim-ut" of barrenness, desolation and painful death. Those who shudder about and pity Alaskans make me think of a cousin of mine whose travels have taken her as far west as Boston. She pitied me because I live in the West. But I don't need my cousin's pity nor do "sourdoughs" want anyone's pity. They want understanding; not only of themselves, but of their country.

Did you ever stop to remember that Henry Tuttle, or Ralph Tucker and his wife, your old neighbors, your "back-home friends," went to Alaska? They were pretty nice folks, weren't they? They are now. They like it in Alaska. They've made homes there. They're going to stay there, because they want to.

## Five Hundred Population; 89 Babies.

As a matter of fact, women, especially, live in Alaska pretty much as they lived back home. They look after their homes—pretty, comfortable homes; have babies (one town of 500 reported eighty-nine babies in one week,) go to balls and parties; play bridge, do church work or belong to and work in the Federation of Women's Clubs. Nome women own their most attractive clubhouse (the most northerly in the world,) with its artistic exterior and radiant interior, where the members serve tea and plan work for the months ahead. When I was there they were trying to find a way to eliminate the high-board fences and the degradation of "their sisters under the skin" who dwell behind them.

To be sure, Alaskan women come "outside" once in two or three years to see mother and dad and to get the newest ideas along all lines. The workers in the various missions and government schools have a different life. Intelligent, never-wearying, lov-

ing—not for me is it to give praise. Only One knows what their deprivations are—what their ideals—and He will give the reward!

## "Sourdoughs" Love Alaska.

And the "sourdoughs?" The tidal wave of 1898 brought into and washed out of Alaska hundreds of thousands of men. With good will toward all one can say that those who stayed, amid many discouragements, had it in them to win out.

I asked a man on Seward Peninsula why he had come there? Beyond Nome is a long, long distance from Home. Why had he stayed after the first, the second and the third beaches had yielded their millions and no "splendiferously" rich strike for him promptly followed. I sort o' wondered—and he was a New York man.

"I'll tell you why I came," he said, slowly, after a long silence. "I sat one day in the inner office of one of the most carefully-managed organizations in the world. The whole building was well lighted, well-ventilated—in short, a model institution. Hundreds of young girls, with an average wage of \$5 a week, as I knew, were busy with their typewriters just without the door near which I sat. I could hear someone crying hysterically: 'Maggie went crazy last week because she said the list of names she had copied and copied, for weeks, didn't mean anything.' And then, more poignantly: 'I can't make them do more. I can't! I can't!'

"Presently one of the chiefs and the head of the copyists' department came in. They merely nodded to me as I was well-known.

"What's the matter with that girl in the rest room?" asked the Grand Mogul.

"The girls have fallen down from 2400 to 1700 a day."

"M-m-m!" lips sucked in. "I see."

"And I told Jane, who's sub-head, she must speed 'em up."

"Yes. That's it. Speed 'em up! Speed 'em up!"

Another long pause, which I did not break.

"I'm not judging," the man in Nome went on, "but all of a sudden I made up my mind to get out of New York. The incident made me sick—physically sick. What I get here, from the pan, the rocker, the sluice box, the dredge, I get direct from Nature. What man takes from the earth—God!" he broke off. "I love this country. No slave drivers north o' '53."

I met that same man the following evening. He was as immaculately clad and carried himself much like our beloved Augustus Thomas, an' you please. And his charming wife was equally delightful.

This man and his wife are good samples of what's left in the pan (to use a "sourdough" expression) after you've washed out the not-knowingness regarding Alaskans. Gold! Twenty-two carat fine!

## Age of Chivalry Not Dead.

Not very long ago the Alaska "sourdoughs" put one over on the States, as well as on the whole world. They did a fine, splendid thing during their first Legislature, without any thought of flourishing trumpets, fanfares of notoriety, expanding chests or spotlights. They did it, too, without any pressure of petitions, mass meetings, or hikes to the Capitol on the part of the beneficiaries. These men wanted to do this, and they "done it." It came about in this way.

When the men chosen for the first legislative assembly in Alaska met in Juneau, the capital, they had to get acquainted more as the men do who go to Washington than as State or Territorial legislators, because Alaska is so new and distances are so great that men can't possibly know one another even by reputation as they can and do in the more populous States. Many an Alaskan district is as large as a full-grown State, as one will note by looking at a map of Alaska, drawn to scale and superimposed on a map of the United States.

A member from Sitka, shaking hands with his colleague from Ft. Yukon, would be like Ben Tillman greeting Nelson of Minnesota. The member from Candle, 400 miles north of Nome, traveled 1300 miles to get to Juneau. His mileage didn't pay his dog-team feed. When his duties were over, it took him three months to get home, for he

couldn't go over the trail on account of the ice breaking up. He was like a Seattle man returning from Delaware. If a member from Ketchikan accepted an invitation from the Unalaska member for a week-end visit during the summer, it would mean that his journey from his lower Inland Passage home to the Aleutian Peninsula would cover more miles than from New York to the English Channel and take far, far more time. Some distances, you will observe, and some territory.

## Wives Their Partners.

One day some of these Alaskan legislators, gathered together from such stretches of sparsely inhabited country as Juneau, noticed that they were not talking of politics, nor of mining, nor of coal. They were speaking something after this fashion:

"My wife's my pal."

"My wife's the best booster our camp ever had."

"My wife plays the Alaskan game with me."

"My wife always has a smile; she's never complained—not once."

"I met my wife on the Chilcotin Pass in 1898. I saw that she was a better musher than I, and I asked her to mush along with me for always."

"My wife came up here for Scribner's Magazine; but she says making one man happy beats having a literary career."

"By George! I don't know where I'd be if it wasn't for my wife!"

"My wife wouldn't go 'outside' until I, too, could go. And when we got there and the wild geese began to honk in passing north again she said: 'Let's go, too, Jim. I want to go home to Alaska.' Some 'sourdough,' that woman!"

Then the tale of the well-known prospector was recalled. How he had dug and dug, and prospected and prospected, until he had sunk all the money he had brought into the country. His wife never lost faith, however. When the funds went she took her place at the crude windlass and turned it every time a bucket was ready to be hoisted. Bucket after bucket was panned; turn after turn the windlass creaked. But the heart-sickening lack of "color" was always met by encouraging words and a steady helper, and the cold was never mentioned.

Came a day when the man climbed wearily out of the hole in the ground. Together man and wife watched the water and the dirt run off the pan he was holding. Slowly the water dripped. Slowly the dirt ran off. More slowly than all—was it a faint show of "color"?

## Gleam Becomes Gold String.

The gleam grew into a string of Gold. Dirty, wet, grizzled, the man threw pan and gold aside and dirty, wet, sinewy arms were thrown around a golden wife. A choked voice sobbed: "You'll never have to do another tap of work, Mary!" and the millions WERE there!

"So," said the man who told me this, "we agreed that a man's best friend in Alaska was his wife. And the teachers and the missionaries and the sisters—well, we naturally felt that we should give them the same rights that we claimed for ourselves. And we made it up, right then and there," he went on, after swallowing hard for a moment (for which I adored him) "that the way we could show our appreciation, as well as letting the world know what sort o' wives and sweethearts and helpers we had up here, was to frame up some sort of a bill.

"It wasn't premeditated, you understand," he concluded, "but when it once was broached and started you couldn't have headed it off with dynamite. And I'm proud to say it was the first bill signed."

And what was this bill? Here is its ending:

"Provided further, that nothing herein contained shall be held to abridge the right of the legislators to modify the qualifications of electors by extending the elective franchise to women."

Pretty good fellows, these Alaskans—not?"

## Can't Escape the Heated Term.

How do you think of Alaska? Now, hon-

est! Doesn't it visualize back in me a At Home, something like this:

"Ice seas and ice mountains, ice seas

In splendor of ice as God's home

Ice worlds to the pole. And so you

Untracked and unnamed and alone

I thought so. You see it is so

there. And after my trip west

in my metaphorical mind

spoke of it as a land

clasped with a seal of ice.

Weeks could be bound by

and uninteresting as

Doubtless some of us can

whisky was put up in

heated term and taking off

heavy raglan in case of

encies, that all the snow

mountains and the ice are

storage, where it did not

found that compared to

mer even St. Louis might be

the temperate zone!

If it hadn't been that the

p.m. were cool (I can't say

there were none. For the

saw neither moon nor stars

got dark enough,) I think I

ken into the trunks of the

she had brought thirty-four

California's First Coast.

You would hardly believe the

California are first coast

Paradoxical, you cry. It is not

you scoff. By no means

it hoot. No, for the Impossi

it lies around the corner to

and when we round

of preconceived notions is

it is the Possible.

As a matter of fact, the

supposedly unlike regions

ceased when the sierras

were cleaned up. California

days. So did Russia

Father Serra and his Franciscan

golden poppies on the

newly-erected missions, the

were gathering the pale

purpose, and establishing

California had its day

Alaska. California had its

Skagway was a close

Soapy Smith or one or

to New York, had

sign him a home; but

metropolis to see if it

then taken apart, shipped

re-erected. Now, in the

law, it is the beautiful

make it the center of

and culture may pass

to the Land o' Gold.

California had its day

and was almost as short

as Alaska has been. It had

construction days, and Alaska

finally come into its

Procession of Wild Flowers.

From earliest spring until

frost a procession of

Alaska. Wild geranium,

key flower (minimus),

dreadful name for a lovely

tooth violets, columbine,

a few with which I know

columbine, it seems to me

national flower, for I know

United States, including Alaska

not indigenous.

Until I saw fireweed

River, en masse, I did not

appreciate its

capabilities. With

two inches across its

grown everywhere in the

Known Land, climbing the

pineclad hills, filling

flaming by zig-zag fence

or Eskimo villages, inside

the fishing tents, crushed

ice and crushed by beach

And the hundreds of them

were unknown to me, and

that follow the June and

I am told far exceed the

CONTINUED ON PAGE 11



An afternoon off

aska.

## Evidence That All Is Not Ice in Alaska.

It visualized itself, as you do something like this: and ice summits, ice spires or of ice as God's throne, to the pole. And ice places and unnamed and unknown, so. You see it in your mind's eye. So did I, before I went. After my trip wasn't I glad that it was a metaphorical sonnet on Alaska, not as a book bound in white with a seal of ice. Now a book could be bound up in book of ice, some of us can remember when we put up in cases nicely our books! And I found, journeying from Fifth Avenue to Nome, taking all my winter clothes, a steamer rug and having an in case of cruelly cold weather, that all the snow was on top and the ice still is piled up here it did no one any harm, I compared to an Alaskan. St. Louis might be said to be in a climate zone!

It hadn't been that the hours after cool (I can't say evenings) were none. For three months, nor moon nor stars because (not enough.) I think I might have the trunks of the tourist who brought thirty-four shirts and

First Cousin.

could hardly believe that Alaska is our first cousin, would you say, you cry. It is not. Impossible, for the impossible always round the corner awaiting us, and when we round the corner, our received notions, be it not so, are Possible.

After all, the similarity of climate to unlike regions by no means when the sluice boxes of California had been cleaned up. California had its first. So did Russian America. Herrera and his Franciscos had golden poppies on the slopes of the selected missions, the Russians had hither the paler, lemon-colored flowers of the Pribiloff Islands for the first time, and establishing mission stations California had its days of gold, California had its Peter Pan, was a close friend of Smith or one of his, had a home; had it broken in pieces to see if it was taken apart, shipped to Nome. Now, in the days of gold, is the beautiful home still the center of whatever future may pass through the Land of Gold.

California had its day before the Alaskans almost as shut away from the world as Alaska has been. It has had its own days, and Alaska will, before finally come into its own.

of Wild Flowers.

In earliest spring until the middle of a procession of flowers begins. Wild geraniums, monilia, flower (mimulus), spires, monilia, a name for a lovely flower, violets, columbine, fireweed, with which I became familiar. Since, it seems to me, the national flower, for I know of no part of the United States, including Alaska, where it is indigenous.

When I saw fireweed along the coast in masses, I did not appreciate its capabilities. With fireweed branches across its single shoulder, everywhere in Uncle Sam's Land, climbing the bluffs, on the inclined hills, filling natural basins by zig-zag fences around the fishing tents, creeping over and crushed by beached canoes, and the hundreds of flowers which are unknown to me, and the number told far exceed the earlier

CONTINUED ON PAGE NINETEEN



Fairbanks cabbages photographed July 10.



Rhubarb that measured 5 1/2 feet and weighed two pounds. Note the yard stick.



Cabin occupied by Rex Beach at Rampart.



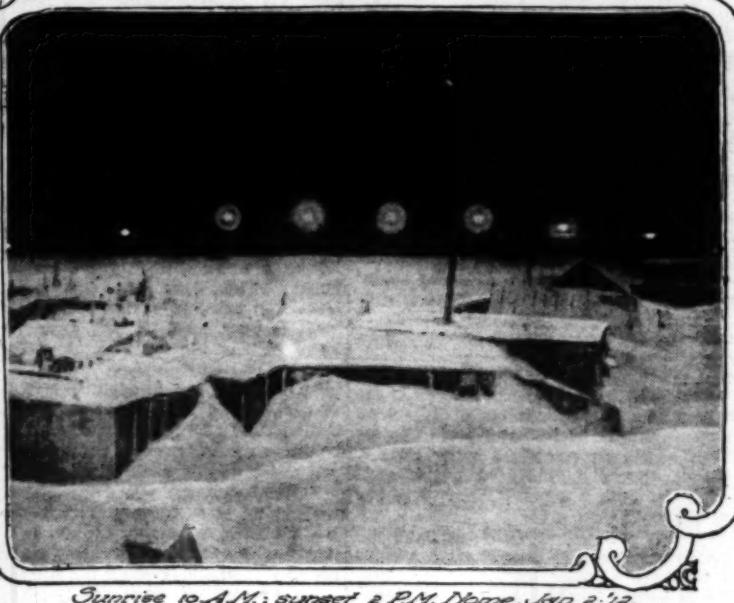
An extinct volcano in Alaska.



Salmon, drying for dog-feed.



An afternoon affair at Fairbanks in June.



Sunrise 10 A.M.; sunset 2 P.M., Nome, Jan. 21st.







white legs. Poultrymen often make a point on this point. One frequently hears a poultryman practicing just the opposite, that is, when he culls his pullets in the breeders of the next year, he picks out carefully those which have white legs. By doing this he is systematically picking out the poorest layers in his flock as breeders, whereas if he takes out the white legs he is systematically picking out his best layers for breeders.

It is certainly interesting, and we invite to have an expression of opinion of breeders and fanciers based on their knowledge and observation covering the subject of Nomenclature.

From the Boston Transcript we learn of a gallinaceous nomenclature that only on the part of web-and-feather. For instance, we are told that in the various grades of hen fruit, in order of excellence, are: Fresh eggs, drinking eggs, fresh or country and finally eggs. In England "new" denotes the best grade, and apparently means claim membership in this class for more than five days after birth. The "new" egg, a few days older, is either poaching or frying. The "fresh" is good for cooking, but nothing usually comes from foreign countries. "Cookers" it is announced that is necessary for their consummation as to more "eggs" we are told the certain may be drawn. Doubtless it is not generally known that the label is so far from meaning new laid, means that the egg has not been laid, and as it may have attained the two months, the experts advise its being by either side in the present unpleasantry. "All of which," Ward would say, "is important

in the records the color of the shell, one of the best indications as to the way in which the fowl is laid during their first year.

selection should always be strength and constitution after having picked out the best birds he should then choose those ones which are

the best brand of Eggs.

men, and especially those caterers for egg market, will be interested in news of an experimental shipment sent to San Francisco from Japan.

Pacific shipments go the quantity large, viz., only one hundred cases, others wishing to "test out" the market eggs are disposed of at a fair price.

It is fair to assume that further ship-  
ment will follow. In so far as we know,

the first time that the Japanese hen

came to compete with the Ameri-

can on her own soil.

Topics Poultry Show.

le outside by other suburban locations in the vicinity of Los Angeles, the

Valley held a neat little poultry show at Tropico, January 18, 19 and 20. Judgments brought out nearly every

kind of poultry and pet stock. There were 250 entries, about 175 chickens

and thirty bantams, fifty pigeons, twenty rabbits and a small number of

birds of the show was an entry of

White Orpingtons, the finest dressed fowl, whether for broiling or roasting, to individual customers, a little investigation as to the manner in which such customers like their fowls dressed will bring a little advance on regular prices. Some housewives like their fowls dry-picked, while others prefer to have them scalded and picked in the old-fashioned farm style. By inquiring as to such preferences and then delivering fowls to customers in the manner they prefer, friendly relations may be established which will result in a good many more nickels and dimes coming into the pocket of the poultryman. Furthermore, the extra work of tying the loose skin up over the neck of a decapitated chicken, folding its wing back, and tying down its legs—using short lengths of white tape for the purpose—isn't much, but it gives the dressed fowl a cleaner, neater and more attractive appearance, and gives the poultryman opportunity to ask just a little more than the market price for his fowls. "Plumping" a wet-picked chicken in cold water after the feathers have been removed is another quick, cheap and easy way of making the carcass look more attractive. Simply plunge the picked chicken into a tub or pail of cold water for a few minutes. Then remove it and dry off the water. The carcass will "plump" out and the skin will be drawn firmly over the flesh, instead of remaining loose and wrinkled.

[Washington Star:] See to it that the straw in the nest boxes is renewed frequently, and never permitted to become foul. Hens like clean nests in which to lay, but they are mighty untidy about their housekeeping, and the nests are likely to become fouled pretty frequently. If they are permitted to remain in this condition it will be necessary to wash the eggs before they will be marketable, and it is much easier to put fresh, clean straw in the nest boxes at frequent intervals than it is to wash every egg.

What! A bird? A bird that has bright feathers and talks? A parrot? Yes! If she could only have a parrot to talk to, to keep her company, well, that would be fine. And both laughed and were happy, the little woman hardly happier in the thought of having her long-wished-for, beautiful bird than Mr. Riis in knowing what he could do to bring her happiness as well as caring for her needs.

That night when one newspaper went to press it contained the following advertisement:

"If someone will give a pretty parrot who talks well it will make an aged and lonely woman very happy. Send by noon tomorrow to Jacob A. Riis, —, New York."

Always immediate was the response to

the advertisement, and the woman

was soon in the possession of a parrot

which was of

the same species as the bird which

had been killed by a bullet from

the weapon of Col. Rodolfo Pierro

in the grand jury.

was killed as the result of a bullet from

the weapon of Col. Rodolfo Pierro

in the grand jury.

in the grand jury.</

# The Human Body—Its Care, Use and Abuse.

## First-Aid Suggestions.

**FRACTURES—BROKEN BONES.** First-aid treatment in case of broken bones is most important for the purpose of preventing further injury until the surgeon arrives, to make the sufferer more comfortable, and to reassure him.

It often happens that, in moving the injured person about between the time of the accident and setting the bone, more harm is done than by the fracture itself. The guiding thought then, in first-aid treatment, is absolute rest. If the accident has occurred indoors things are greatly simplified. It is then merely a matter of making the victim as comfortable as possible, and keeping him quiet until skilled help arrives. An injured leg or arm should be placed upon a pillow as gently as possible and let alone.

Unfortunately most accidents occur in places where it is impossible to let the injured person remain quietly. And it is in such cases that an ounce of the right kind of first aid is worth many pounds of after treatment. "We can picture some friends out in the fields; one slips and falls, and exhibits some signs of pain in the leg. The others naturally go to his assistance, and most likely lift him up, and suggest that he try to stand. After holding him up a little while he is urged to attempt to walk, and probably he will take a step or two."

Curiously enough the movement of the limb may cause little pain at this time, as the parts surrounding the fracture may be numbed temporarily by the shock. But meanwhile every movement causes the sharp ends of the broken bone to cut and tear the surrounding tissues, and quickly turn a simple fracture into a complicated one.

Instead of lifting up the injured friend, therefore, and urging him to move about, precisely opposite tactics should be adopted—that is, keep him lying down and fix the limb so that it cannot be moved, voluntarily or otherwise. This calls for some ingenuity and the adaptation of materials at hand. But the principle is simply that of holding the limb immobile with some form of support placed on one or both sides of the limb, and held in place by handkerchiefs, or several strips of cloth, tied above and below the point of injury.

An umbrella, walking stick, or pieces of board similar lengths answer the purpose admirably if they are wrapped with cloth to prevent chafing; and a roll of stiff cloth itself, such as a coat, or blanket, may be turned into a good temporary splint. For this purpose the cloth should not be wound round and round the limb, but folded into several thicknesses, placed under the limb, and the ends rolled toward each other to form two supporting cylinders along the inner and outer sides of the leg. In this way the back of the leg is supported by several thicknesses of cloth, while the two firm rolls fix the limb from the sides, and the whole thing is held in place by strips of cloth tied around it at intervals. After such a splint is applied the injured person may be moved to the place for permanent treatment without danger of further injury.

This sort of temporary splint, or modifications of it, should be used in the first-aid treatment of all fractures of legs and arms. Thus two pieces of lath, or shingles, bound on either side of the limb directly over the fracture and held in place with handkerchiefs, make good temporary splints for the upper arm, or forearm; and in all fractures of the arm the hand should be supported in a sling to relieve the dragging weight. And fractures at the wrist, which are very common, may be held immobile with a flat piece of board reaching from the elbow to the finger tips, placed on the palmar surface of the hand.

Fractures of the thigh bone require a special first-aid splint, or, rather, a special-length splint. In such fractures about the only way to secure immobility is to use a board splint placed on the outer side of the limb, reaching from the armpit to the foot, and held in place with strips of cloth placed at short intervals along the whole length of the limb and around the body. There is practically no other way to prevent movements of the broken bone fragments in this location; and it is particularly important that no movements take place here on account of the great blood-vessels and nerves that may be injured.

Broken ribs should be held in place, and prevented from moving, by winding a sheet,

or long towel, tightly around the chest over the seat of injury. This fixes the chest wall, relieves the pain to a great extent, and prevents the sharp fragments from gouging into the lungs at each respiration.

The importance of details in methods, however, is relatively insignificant in comparison with the underlying principle of keeping the broken fragments fixed. Having this in mind, the methods just described will suggest others to meet emergencies as they may arise.

## Girding Up the Loins.

In Biblical times the strong man "girded up his loins" when about to undertake some feat of physical endurance. And the custom is by no means obsolete among certain Orientals at the present time. Thus in preparing for a fatiguing journey the Oriental winds a piece of cloth about fifteen feet long and twelve to eighteen inches wide tightly around the abdomen and back. It is put on by having a person hold one end while the wearer winds himself up tightly in it; and the Orientals believe that this girdle relieves fatigue and guards against intestinal troubles, by preventing chilling.

This explanation of the sustaining effect of the girdle is probably incorrect, although the good effects themselves cannot be doubted. In all probability it is the support given the abdominal muscles, rather than the protection to the skin, that explains the beneficial results.

Fatigue produces muscular relaxation; and apparently the first muscles to relax are the ones supporting the abdominal organs. Thus a rabbit suspended without support to the abdominal muscles, dies in five hours, because the sagging muscles allow the abdominal organs to be displaced, relaxes the blood vessels, lowers the blood pressure and causes death. If these muscles are supported the animal will live many hours, even though suspended.

## The Best Form of Girdle.

Nature has provided the very best girdle for the loins in the muscles themselves—that is, when they are kept in proper tone. No person may be considered in good physical condition whose abdominal muscles are not firm; and, conversely, the person whose abdominal muscles are firm and elastic is in good physical condition.

Unfortunately the sedentary habits of modern civilization encourage relaxation and flabbiness of these muscles, which in turn produce all manner of abnormalities of the organs in the abdominal cavity. In this manner the circulation of the abdominal vessels is affected directly; and this condition affects the circulation in the brain with resulting mental disturbances. The lack of sufficient strength in the abdominal muscles explains why many persons who are easily fatigued in the standing posture are greatly benefited by properly fitted abdominal supports.

The old-fashioned corset and the new-fashioned one are good examples respectively of the wrong and the right kind of abdominal support. The older type of corset made pressure in the wrong place, and encouraged rather than hindered abdominal relaxation. The fashionable corset of the present time, curiously enough, puts the pressure in the right place. "Whether the manufacturer of special supporting corsets has caused the fashionable corset to become so sensible in his designs, by way of competition, we do not know," says a recent writer. "It is a good thing, though it is perhaps asking too much of fickle Dame Fashion that she continue the present style."

## Tobacco and Mental Efficiency.

No one tries to dispute that the use of tobacco as a general proposition, that it is peculiarly harmful to young persons, and that in certain bodily conditions it is a deadly poison. But those who have been led to believe from certain campaign propaganda that cigarettes are peculiarly deadly, while pipe-smoking is relatively harmless, will find food for reflection in the reports of two great medical organizations that have just completed a series of investigations in America and Europe.

"Beyond cavil," says the New York Medical Journal, "it has been proved scientifically that of all methods of using tobacco,

cigarette smoking is the least harmful. Some months ago the *Lancet* (London) undertook a careful laboratory study of the various ways of consuming tobacco, with the result that it was found that the cigarette, Egyptian, Turkish, or American, yielded the least amount of nicotine to the smoke formed; the cigar came next in point of harmlessness; while the pipe overshadowed the cigar to the extent that from 70 to 90 per cent of nicotine was said to exist in its smoke."

The same investigators estimate that smoking in any form diminishes the mental efficiency of young persons about 10 per cent. "We have no quarrel with these conclusions," says the *Journal* editorially, "save that they take no account of the man who has smoked many years, concerning whom experiments might possibly find that he was at least 10 per cent. the worse when temporarily deprived of his soothing weed."

## Diet and the Voice.

It is well known that diet exerts considerable influence on the voice, and it is generally supposed that professional singers and speakers are somewhat finical in their eating and drinking. Some of them in the last generation at least were peculiarly capricious, if Russell, in "Representative Actors", may be believed.

He says that just before a performance, Edmund Kean, Emery, and Reeve drank brandy and water; John Kemble took opium; Lewis, mulled wine and oysters, Macready was accustomed to eat the lean of a mutton chop just before going on the stage, but eventually switched to a vegetable diet exclusively. Oxbury drank tea; Henry Russell ate a boiled egg; W. Smith drank coffee; and Braham drank bottled porter. Miss Catley took linseed tea and Madeira; G. F. Cook would drink anything; and Henderson used gum arabic and sherry. Incledon drank Madeira; and Mrs. Jordan ate calves'-foot jelly and sherry; C. Kean took beef-tea; and Mrs. Wood sang on draught porter. Malibran ate a lunch half an hour before singing, consisting of a cutlet and half a bottle of white wine, after which he smoked a cigarette and was ready for the performance.

## Adulterated Honey.

In a town in North Carolina twenty persons were made ill recently, and three died from eating poisoned honey. As the honey was the ordinary comb, bee-made kind, and some of it was eaten fresh from the hive, the bees themselves were suspected of being the poisoners. Chemical analysis proved this to be true; and the poison was found to be gelsemium, a deadly nerve depressant derived from flowering plants which grow in warm climates. The bees had feasted on this and made it into honey apparently without any ill effects to themselves.

Other cases of poisoned honey have been recorded from time to time, but gelsemium is only one of several plants held responsible. Thus honey made from Rhododendron ponticum is sometimes poisonous, and certain cress-like plants also furnish toxic substances. And there are probably a great many other plants that would produce poisonous honey if used in sufficient quantities by the bees. But of course in the usual process of honey manufacture the bees mix such a preponderant quantity of innocuous sweets with the poisonous ones, that no ill effects are produced. The North Carolina case seems to be the only one reported in this country in which persons have been actually killed.

Some of the ancient Greek writers describe "intoxications" produced by honey, but sceptical persons have been inclined to believe that it was something mixed with the honey, rather than the honey itself that was responsible for the debauch. It is probable, however, that the bees themselves mixed the intoxicating concoction.

## Collapse Following Naval Engagements.

Recent naval engagements demonstrate that the gunners sometimes die after the battle, even when they have not been wounded or injured in any way. Death is caused by disturbance of the circulation due to the strain placed upon the nervous system by the excitement and the tremendous vibrations of modern guns.

Curiously enough this collapse is quite as

likely to affect the most robust members of the gun crew as the man with the individual's courage. It is due to a lack of sufficient reserve power of the heart, which is dependent upon the quality of the heart muscles; and there is no known way of estimating this inherent quality except it is possible, of course, to determine the heart and strength of the heart in an individual battle, will determine the quality of the heart muscles.

Thus the veteran gunner, who has proved his heart-quality in actual battle, has a peculiarly valuable factor in modern warfare.

## The Whey and Kumis Cures.

The recent demonstration by Fairbanks that certain kinds of sour milk are better than antiseptics has led to renewed interest in the use of whey, and kumis, which have been popular in certain Orientals and dairymen for many years. The flavor of these substances is different from that of sour milk, but nevertheless they are official in treating similar chronic diseases.

Whey is used for treating chronic rheumatic conditions of the lungs and kidneys, and chronic kidney trouble. The usual amount prescribed is three glasses a day, taken between meals, with a little mineral water added if there is constipation. At the same time the amount of meat should be reduced, and the quantity of vegetables increased correspondingly.

The diet taken with the kumis is precisely opposite in character, consisting chiefly of meat and fat. This is particularly useful in cases of debility where there is a decided loss of nutrition. The kumis is taken only between meals, except the two hours immediately preceding a meal, the meal not taken being about an ounce. Sugars, fruits, salads, tea, coffee and all other carbohydrates are abstained from, or taken only in small amounts.

**HARRY BROOK, M. D.,** editor *Times Health*, still teaches how to cure chronic diseases, his dietetic advice by mail. Send for pamphlet. **HARRY BROOK**, monthly, one year, ten cents a copy. Chamber of Commerce Building, Los Angeles.

## Asthma Cured at Last.

The following news item appeared in the *Los Angeles Times*, Dec. 20: "A local man, Wesley Martin, of Blanchard, has discovered the secret of the cure for chronic asthma and consumption, etc., etc." Read that few sufferers from asthma write to Mr. Martin and are already being cured. For the good of all, cut this out and send it to any one suffering from asthma, other bronchial, epileptic fits. No drugs or cures are needed. These cured patients can be interviewed at point. Leading L. A. specialists are now sending their patients to Mr. Martin." (Advertisement)

days in Alaska are very few days anywhere. It is 4 p.m. to 4 a.m. that are so fair to go to bed directly and sleep until dinner, so at all night. In fact, Alaska is that's the way I did. I have—but it was quite impossible to midnight skies where the pink and pearl-gray and pale lemon imperceptibly give the new day began. Oh, these northern skies! The Arctic midsummer's night sun, you can look BEYOND the horizon? I do not understand that one can look directly at the sun, about 4 o'clock in the morning, and the sky behind it! Then imagine looking along, and the sky behind it! And seeing just as far beyond it! You'll have a new sensation!

means to look BEYOND the sky space behind it? Try it some night. Take your opera glasses and you'll see the sky along, and the sky behind it! Then imagine looking along, about midnight, after the moon, oh, so slowly, on its not-at-all seeing just as far beyond it! You'll have a new sensation!

little girl said of respiration, "Your back! Then you'll have along about midnight, after the moon, oh, so slowly, on its not-at-all seeing just as far beyond it! You'll have a new sensation!

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18



# The City and the House Beautiful.

By Ernest Braunton.

## Beautifying Hillsides.

LESSONS FROM THE EXPERIENCE OF A VETERAN.

FTER last week's copy had reached the printer there was received from Mr. C. M. Loring of Riverside some valuable notes regarding the planting of trees on the rocky hillsides of Mt. Rubidoux, and these are hereunto appended:

"If you are going to use the information about our pine groves you should have a little more detail. In 1909 I planted 2700 Jack Pine (*Pinus Banksiana*), a like number of Coulter Pine (*P. Coulteri*), 400 Jeffrey Pine (*P. Jeffreyi*), and 350 Incense Cedar [*Cedrus deodara*, presumably.—Ed.] I did not lose one but they were irrigated and cultivated the first year. The second year they were not as well cared for, but were not permitted to suffer for want of water. They were planted quite closely, so as to make a shade, about fifteen to twenty feet apart. The Jack Pine requires less care than the others and resists drought better. We have given them no care for the past two years and they are growing wonderfully. We are now thinning them out. It is advisable to plant two or three times as many as are required as they cost but \$8 to \$10 a thousand and the earlier they shade the ground the less water is required. The Jack Pine is very fragrant and it is a pleasure to walk through a grove of them."

Thus are given in detail some of the Southern California experiences of a planter now 82 years of age, who has been striving for sixty years, both east and west, to clothe the earth with beauty. He is best known as the father of the Minneapolis park and street planting departments, donor of Loring Park, etc., etc. For more than twenty years he has been passing his winters in Riverside and was the first man to plant a street uniformly as to kind, distance apart, etc., in that "Forest City." As a practical planter, the editor of this department will stand sponsor for the reliability of advice and suggestions given for making barren hillsides beautiful.

## Feed Old Bulbs.

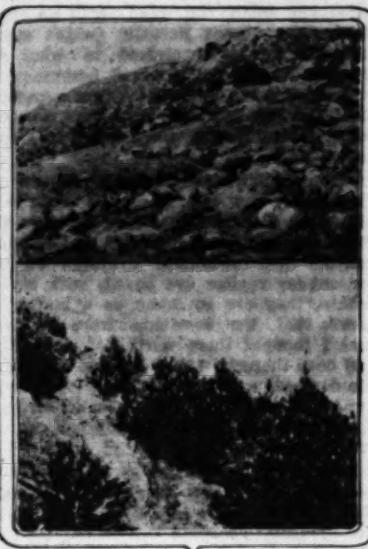
NOW that bulbs left in the soil since last year, or longer, are up and growing, it is well to feed them. Any plant food given should be very evenly distributed so that all are best given in solution. If stable manure is used apply in the shape of liquid manure. If commercial fertilizer, better put it in a tub or barrel, fill with water, stir often to hasten dissolution and after a day's soaking apply the liquid, diluted, to the bulb bed. Have the solution weak and apply often, rather than risk ruin by over-feeding.

## Destroy Ants.

THOSE gardens which are most infested with ants are always the dirtiest and contain the dirtiest plants and most scales, aphides, etc. All aphides and scales exude a sweet substance known as honey dew. This is primarily for food of the young, for the youngest live on it alone, milking it from the mother-insects by means of their antennae. Those a little older mix it with plant juices by taking first a supply of one and then of the other. When their stomachs are strong enough for any plant juices they no longer depend on mamma for sustenance in which they closely resemble all animal life, even humans. Ants protect scales and aphides for the juices milked from them, hence the name "ant-cows" quite commonly used. When destroying the cows don't forget the milkmen, for all are injurious to plant life.

## Keeping Cut Flowers.

AT CORNELL UNIVERSITY, Ithaca, N. Y., Prof. Knudson has been experimenting to determine how to prolong the lasting period of cut flowers, but in vain. He used salt, sugar, a goodly number of chemicals, burning and scalding the stems, yet no method tried was sufficiently successful to justify the expenditure of time or money. Washing the stems, changing the water, and cutting off a small portion of the stems daily, which is common practice, seems to be all one can, with economy, afford to do.



BEFORE AND AFTER.

A stretch on Mt. Rubidoux, Riverside, showing the rocky hillside before planting, and again four years subsequent, with its present covering of Jack Pines.

## Landscape Gardening at Berkeley.

PROF. J. W. GREGG of the University of California submits the following points (much condensed) regarding a four-year professional course in landscape gardening and floriculture now offered by that institution.

"Not until January, 1913, was there a definitely prescribed course leading to the degree of B. S. This course is designed to furnish instruction both theoretical and practical, so that men of artistic ability may become successful practitioners of the art or competent draughtsmen; men of business instincts may become contractors, and men of managerial ability may become foremen or superintendents of construction or maintenance."

Aside from this course, which seems to meet every need of the student who expects to engage in any phase of the business as a means of livelihood, are given other courses, instruction, etc., also correspondence courses, space for a description of which cannot here be given. Those interested should send a letter of inquiry to the University of California, Berkeley, where all such questions will be cheerfully answered.

## SEED COMBINE

Yes, there is one, deny it as they may. The profits on most of their seeds are too large. They will tell you that we can't sell the best seeds at our prices, but our seeds ARE the VERY BEST and we pay as much for them as they do which our invoices will prove. Don't pay their big profits. Our Slogan: Seeds at LOW PRICE and NO PRICE can buy better. Try us. Send for Price List.

West Coast Seed House  
116-118 East Seventh St., Los Angeles.

## BULBS

Now is the time to plant bulbs. Special offer for one week only, upon receipt of 50c, I will mail you my regular \$1.00 collection of Bulbs, together with a copy of my bulb catalogue, giving full cultural directions.

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## The Nurserymen's Annual.

THE report of the fourth annual convention of the California Association of Nurserymen is now out of press and as usual is full of good lore on garden and orchard. Titles of some of the leading articles are: Insects and Diseases, Deciduous Fruits, Citrus and Tropical Fruits, California Gardens, Plants and Flowers, Native Vegetation, Dynamiting Soils, Home Garden and City Beautiful, etc., etc. These articles are written by the best recognized authorities in the State. Copies are for sale by the Secretary, H. W. Kruckeberg, No. 237 Franklin street, Los Angeles. It is not a money-maker, but is each year published at a loss. All having large plant interests should have them.

## Hardy Eucalypts.

THE hardiest of quick-growing eucalypts yet tried in California is *E. viminalis*. It withstands both heat and cold better than any other species yet tried in our exacting desert regions.

But those standing still lower temperatures than *E. viminalis* are several slower-growing species, some of which have been grown in England, Ireland, and even in Scotland. These would doubtless survive in places where considerable snow falls. *E. Stuartiana* has been said to pass through cold of 10 deg. Fahr., and *E. Gunnii* and *E. crebra* are almost as hardy. All should be given a trial in colder sections than semitropical California.

## A Curious Tree.

IN THE old botanic garden at Elysian Park may be seen a specimen of silk-cotton tree (*Chorisia speciosa*), that is quite curious, and when in bloom, somewhat beautiful. In gross aspect it is not unlike a Bottle Tree (*Sterculia diversifolia*), though it has a more swollen or bottle-like trunk and this is covered with heavy thorns or prickles not unlike the large ones found on rank-growing roses. The flowers are both curious and beautiful and are most abundantly produced on thrifty trees. The tree is therefore of more than ordinary interest and value to those who have plenty of garden space at command.

## GLADIOLI

My contribution for beautifying California in 1915. Gladiolus America, Dos. 25c. Hundred... \$1.50 Gladiolus Burbank hyb. (mixed) Dos. 40c. Hundred... \$2.00

Gladiolus Burbank, named, 5 var. (Recently \$2.00) \$1.00

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Gardens, Grounds,  
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THE BATH AND  
While Bathing.

Wade Miller in Water just as throughout the summer months. If it isn't possible to have an invigorating swim then bathe and refresh your body. Children should be in all cases even to payment of minor if not hold an interest in this most delightful. Many it will mean continuation of a healthy task; to all exposed to the sun while in the water has the same protective, for it will keep them from idleness or playfulness. There is also a practical advantage to all so employed, so that every day during the coming summer.

the best exercise in the world and glowing while in the water. It is to wet a towel and wrap it around the body. The towel is as hard as possible. Wrap it with the cold water, it is the best thing in the world. Circulation is the most important factor in the skin, anyway. Nothing needed to beautify the body—warm pulsating your selections for the summer.

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or cream ribbon, stencil  
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little gifts, such as  
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planned so that the  
time before the ribbon  
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be carefully pressed  
to set the colors.

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and for Open Fireplaces.

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the earth brushes will be  
useful. These are made of  
selected to harmonize  
various shades and with  
finish or in any of the  
They are ornamental end  
the fender or with the fire  
will be ever in readiness to  
ash or dust from the  
Brushes.

radiator brushes, which are  
inch wide, are slightly curved  
horsehair bristles of  
a speck of dust can hide  
body cleaners, for they fit  
crevice between the radi-

THE FAMILY LARDER.  
Potatoes and Apples.

News: Potatoes and apples  
cheaper when bought in  
The former should be stored

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For Daughter and Maid.

## BATH AND HEALTH.

While Bathing.

[Miller in Washington Star:] In the water just as often as possible to go somewhere and refresh your whole body with a brisk rub down. Exercise in the water is a splendid idea, especially advisable.

Dry articles, such as lentils, rice, etc., should be stored in earthenware jars; they may be kept without injury, but dried fruits, raisins and such things as prunes, grow dry and discolored.

Lemon, Preserves and Butter.

Lemons are best stored in a net bag, which should be hung up. Preserves and jams of all sorts should be placed on a dry shelf, where they may be easily examined in case of their not keeping well. All flavorings, spices and colorings are best kept in a small cupboard in the kitchen, where they will be at hand when required.

Butter should never be kept covered from the air, and must never be placed near cheese or any strong smelling food, as it so easily gets contaminated. Milk should be covered with muslin if there is the slightest chance of it getting dusty.

## USES FOR OILED PAPER.

In Temporary Home.

[Ladies' World:] The mistress of a simple little summer home solves many problems each year by carrying to the camp a roll or two of washable paper such as is used for bathroom walls. A supply of thumb tacks is also included. This paper is used to cover shelves in kitchen and dining-room, as well as the shelves in the bedrooms which answer for toilet purposes. Cut into convenient shapes, it is used on the dining table for plate doilies. A simple wiping off with a damp cloth makes it delightfully fresh and sanitary. When the house is closed, the papers are burned, and new ones used next year, which makes the paper preferable to oilcloth which is sometimes used in the same way, but which is invariably yellow and unsightly after the first season. This paper makes desirable linings for drawers and cupboards in the permanent home, and may be found in very pretty designs.

For the Pantry.

Oiled paper plays an important part in the preservation of food in my pantry. When a cake has been cut, its freshness is retained by pressing a piece of oiled paper over the cut portion, or in case of a loaf cake, wrapping the whole left-over portion in a sheet of the paper. A bit of oiled paper forms an admirable cover for almost any left-over.

## DIET FOR CHILDREN.

Thick Soup and Bread.

Soup is very good for children, especially a thick variety, which they should be made to eat slowly and with pieces of bread soaked in it. A thin stock soup, in which dry pieces of bread are boiled, as well as beans and any odds and ends of vegetable handy, again makes a nourishing dinner.

Rice and Fresh Haddock.

[New York Sun:] An excellent dish is made by boiling the rice in the same water that the fish—a fresh haddock, for example—has been boiled in, the fish of course being carefully washed and dried before being put in the water. When cooked the rice should be strained off, the fish flaked and carefully freed from bones and skin, and the two mixed together with a little plain white sauce made in the usual way by thickening milk with flour and adding a good-sized lump of butter. A potato baked in its

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well-scrubbed skin, from which a slice has been cut from the top, the soft potato taken out, beaten up with milk and butter and mixed with flaked fish and the skin refilled with the mixture and heated in the oven, also makes an acceptable dinner to a child, small or big, according to the size of the potato!

## KINKS IN THE KITCHEN.

Elements of Efficiency.

[Chicago Herald:] Other things being equal, the small kitchen is the most efficient. A very convenient kitchen, quite large enough for a family without a maid or for one employing only one servant, can be made of a room seven by eleven feet. Ten by twelve feet or eleven by thirteen feet is just about the right size for the average family. It should be oblong rather than square.

Wall paper should never be used in a kitchen. The only exception is the washable oilcloth paper which is recommended where the walls are in bad condition. Glazed tiling makes an ideal finish, but where this is too expensive they should be finished with kalsomine and one or two coats of flat washable paint. For the floor, if well laid, inlaid linoleum will give the most satisfactory results for the money.

Conveniently Arranged Shelves.

Have narrow shelves with one row of things on each. Use open shelves rather than cupboards and closed closets, except where a coal range is used, and the kitchen is necessarily dusty. Shelves should be at a convenient height, none lower than twelve inches nor higher than can be easily reached. Nothing should be permitted to rest on the floor. This saves bending over and facilitates cleaning.

## HEARTSEASE.

The Palace of Thoughts.

[Ruskin:] To get peace, if you do want it, make for yourselves nests of pleasant thoughts. None of us yet knows, for none of us has been taught in early youth, what palaces we may build of beautiful thoughts—proof against all adversity.

It Couldn't be Done.

Somebody said that it couldn't be done. But he with a chuckle replied That "maybe it couldn't," but he would be one Who wouldn't say no till he'd tried. So he buckled right in with the trace of a grin On his face. If he worried he hid it. He started to sing as he tackled the thing That couldn't be done, and he did it!

Somebody scoffed: "Oh, you'll never do that—"

At least, no one ever has done it." But he took off his coat and he took off his hat, And the first thing we knew he'd begun it. With a lift of his chin and a bit of a grin, Without any doubting or quiddit, He started to sing as he tackled the thing That couldn't be done, and he did it!

There are thousands to tell you it cannot be done,

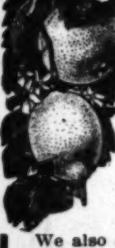
There are thousands who prophesy failure;

There are thousands who point out to you one by one,

The dangers that wait to assail you. But just buckle in with a bit of a grin, Just take off your coat and go to it; Just start in to sing as you tackle the thing That cannot be done, and you'll do it.

—[Edgar A. Guest.

# CITRUS



If you figure on planting citrus trees it will pay you to get our prices and suggestions. Our many years' experience in the successful growing of citrus trees and a close, intimate touch with conditions, enables us to advise with you intelligently. We have a splendid stock for this season's planting—and our prices are RIGHT.

## ORANGES—LEMONS—LIMES

## POMELOS—AVOCADOS.

We also have a magnificent line in all the best varieties of OLIVES

## Deciduous Fruit Trees

We also carry a complete stock of apples, pears, plums, peaches, prunes, grapes, etc., as well as ornamental and evergreen trees of every kind and description.

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LOS ANGELES, CAL.

Our handsomely illustrated 1915 price catalog is just off the press. We wish to send a copy to every one who is thinking of planting anything in deciduous, citrus or ornamental trees this season. It will cost you nothing but a postcard. Send today.

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are just the thing for keeping field, vineyard and orchard clean. Powerful enough to do a lot of good work quickly and light enough to be moved around easily. Pump is well constructed, with every important part of easy access. The 50-gallon barrel rests on a hardwood platform, which is supported by strong iron wheels.

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Spraying Guide FREE. Tell when and how to spray garden, field and orchard crops. Catalog shows all styles and kinds of sprayers for every need and purpose. Gladly sent free on request.

GERMAIN SEED AND PLANT CO. Box 270, Los Angeles, Cal.

## THE FAMILY LARDER.

Peas and Apples.

[News:] Potatoes and apples are cheaper when bought in large. The former should be stored in

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torpedo was fired and the steamer went down.

The Ben Cruachan, which was of

MAY TAKE OVER

WHEAT IN BRITAIN

maintenance of the Monroe doctrine and the conditions of the present war were mentioned by President Wilson in his

BY A. P. 1  
30.—Poss  
man because  
legislation

## Under Suspicion.

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE ELEVEN.)

he said to himself, "even if they think me me. I won't be a sneak!"

He set his teeth hard. Then he was off, scrambling through the weeds and underbrush, tearing his hands and clothes on unseen barbed wire fences, but fully determined to save John Barlowe's barn.

At first he feared that the tramps might bear him in his mad flight, but luckily for him they did not. After a time he sought the road and raced madly forward through the dark. He was thrown sprawling more than once, but picked himself up and hurried on, regardless of cuts and bruises.

The big house on the hill was as dark as a pocket. Amos pounded with his knuckles on the panels of the front door.

"Who's there?" demanded the voice of John Barlowe.

"It's me—Amos Lawrence," the boy panted. "Some tramps are going to burn your barn tonight. I heard 'em say so, and came to tell you."

John uttered an exclamation of alarm. Then followed the scratch and flare of a match, and he appeared in the doorway with a lighted lamp.

"Come in," he said, putting his hand on the boy's shoulder. "I don't know how to thank you, Lawrence, and I don't know what to say about—about my miserable conduct today. Hepsy found the spoons half an hour after you'd gone. She'd noticed some dark spots on 'em this morning, and had taken 'em out into the lean-to to scour 'em. Then she forgot all about 'em. You'd better believe she gave me a good calling down for what I said and done to you. She felt mighty cut up herself, too. 'I'll bet she ain't slept a wink all night, and I shouldn't wonder if she was over here any minute. We're making noise enough to wake the township. Look here, Lawrence, I'm sorry as a feller can be—and I hope you'll try to forget it."

"I certainly will," Amos said heartily, a great load rolling from him. They gripped hands, and a friendship sprang up between them, then and there, that bids fair to last through their lives.

The tramp did not appear on that or any other night. The lamplight and the sound of voices had evidently warned him of danger. Perhaps his fear of the "pen" had prevailed against his desire for revenge.

So Amos came back and took up his life anew with Miss Hepsy, happy in the knowledge that never again would the cloud of suspicion rest over him.

## A Problem for Physiologists.

[Chicago Journal:] In 1864 three deer—a buck and two does—were taken from the royal park near Windsor and liberated in the North Island of New Zealand. Today that island contains at least 10,000 deer, every one of them descended from those three—and the amazing part of it is that they are larger and stronger and the bucks have finer antlers than any deer in the British islands or France.

In spite of inbreeding to an extent never known before, these animals have not only kept their natural vigor, but increased it. Here, surely, is a problem for physiologists.

Many observers have noted before that the harm done by inbreeding is lessened or abolished if the related individuals who are to be mated are kept in a different environment. In this case, however, only a single change of environment was made; for fifty years the deer of North Island have lived under one set of conditions, as well as interbred constantly, and still they thrive.

The experiment will not be complete until some of these New Zealand animals are crossed with others freshly imported from Europe. If such a cross results in animals finer than those now ranging North Island woods, old theories of the harmfulness of inbreeding will receive partial support. If not, they must have a thorough remodeling.

## Kentuckian Who Wouldn't Be Fooled.

[Sturgis Enterprise:] Buzzy Winston came in from the country the other day smoking a cob pipe, and when a newsboy tried to sell him a morning paper containing late war news Buzzy just winked his off eye and said: "Look-a-here, boy; I ain't so full o' hayseed as that. I read all about the war when I went to school at the cross-roads fifteen years ago."

## South American Banks.

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE SIX.)

exceed 6 per cent., and all loans are subject to annual reductions of 1 per cent. This bank has been in operation for almost thirty years, and it is said to have had much to do with the rapid development of the republic.

The foreign banks are doing a big business in this capital of the Rio de la Plata Basin. This is especially so of some whose chief offices are in London. The London and River Plate Bank has a capital of \$9,000,000 and a surplus of \$5,000,000 more. The London and Brazilian Bank has a capital and surplus of almost \$14,000,000, and the British Bank of South America has a capital of over \$10,000,000.

## The German Banks.

The chief German banks are the Banco Aleman Transatlantico and the German Bank of South America. The latter was founded by the Dresdner Bank and the National Bank for Deutschland, whose headquarters are in Berlin, and the former is a branch of the Deutsche Ueberselscher Bank. The Banco Aleman Transatlantico has a capital of 30,000,000 marks, and the Banco Germanico 20,000,000 marks. My letter of credit is on London issued by the Riggs National Bank of Washington, and until now I have done my business here through the Banco Aleman Transatlantico, which is one of the correspondents of the London bank upon which my credits are drawn. The Riggs National Bank is closely associated with the New York City Bank, and any credits I may have in the future will go straight from one continent to the other.

There is a great deal of Italian, French and Spanish money invested in Argentina. There are three large Italian banks, each of which has a big capital, and there is one Spanish bank with a capital of \$100,000,000 in paper, equal to \$44,000,000 in gold, and a surplus of over \$40,000,000. This is the Banco Espanol Rio de La Plata. It was founded twenty-nine years ago, and it now has sixteen branches in the Federal capital and more than forty in different parts of Argentina and Uruguay. The capital of this bank is larger than that of the National City Bank of New York and it has long been paying big dividends.

As to the French banks, the Banco Frances de la Plata, founded about the same time as the Spanish bank, has a capital of \$40,000,000 in gold and a surplus of over \$6,000,000. Its profits run from \$2,000,000 to \$3,000,000 a year, and it recently issued new stock at 40 per cent. premium, and this was subscribed for twice over by the shareholders.

About the biggest Italian bank is the Banco Italia y Rio de la Plata, which has an authorized capital of \$20,000,000 in gold. Profitable Business.

Nearly all of the banks of Argentina are making money. The interest rates in ordinary times are from 8 to 10 per cent., and in hard times like the present, 1 per cent. a month is easily gotten, and the loan brokers charge more. One bank in Buenos Aires had last year about 7000 applications for loans amounting to something like \$100,000,000 in gold. The profits of the Banco Espanol in 1913 were more than \$5,000,000, and the Banco Italia made more than \$1,000,000 with its lesser capitalization. The Banco Italia paid that year 12 per cent., which was the same amount of its dividends for 1910 or 1911. The Anglo-South American Bank has been giving dividends of from 9 to 12 per cent. The British Bank of South America pays from 10 to 15 per cent. and the London and Brazilian Bank all the way from 15 to 17 per cent. The Banco Aleman has paid 9 per cent. for a number of years, and the Banco Espanol pays 12 per cent. on its common stock and over 39 per cent. to the holders of the founders' shares.

A large amount of these great profits are made in investments outside the banking business, and the men interested in the banks have stock in the best dividend-paying corporations. In order to show something of what the country is doing industrially, I give you the profits of some of its institutions. The Argentine Navigation Company, founded by a sailor known as Mihanovich, is capitalized at \$10,000,000, and it pays dividends of from 9 to 12 per cent. The Liebig Extract Meat Company has a British capital of over \$5,000,000, and it pays dividends of 20 per cent., while the

La Blanco Cold Storage Company, backed by the Armours, has paid as high as 12 per cent. The La Plata Cold Storage Company, owned by the Swifts, has a capital of \$2,500,000, and it undoubtedly does well. The River Plate Fresh Meat Company has paid dividends up to 15 per cent., and the Smithfield and Argentine Meat Company pays 10 per cent. One of the street railways of Buenos Aires is paying 7 per cent. and the other 6, while the city waterworks pay from 4 to 7 per cent. Among the money-makers of small capital is a whaling company known as the Argentina de Pesca. It owns four steam whalers and it makes from 25 to 50 per cent. per annum upon a capitalization of \$200,000.

The electric-light companies pay from 8 to 20 per cent., several iron and steel companies from 7 to 24 per cent., and insurance companies from nothing to 20 per cent. Some of the savings banks pay their stockholders as high as 20 per cent. and some of the land and colonization companies pay as much, while others give no dividends whatsoever.

## Department-Store Business.

There are several big department stores here that are doing well. Gath & Chaves has a stock value of about \$8,000,000, and is said to pay good dividends. It has several branches in Buenos Aires and stores also in the provincial cities and in Santiago and Valparaiso, Chile. There are a number of breweries that are paying from 8 to 15 per cent., and some exporting companies which have good dividends.

The railways are mostly owned by private parties, the bulk of them held in Great Britain. They have a capitalization altogether of about \$1,000,000,000 in gold, and their profits average more than 4 per cent.

Times are hard now in the Argentine Republic. The country is financially sound, but it is one of ups and downs, and as a rule it is like old Egypt, with its seven years of plenty and its seven years of famine. When I was here in 1898 the people were still suffering from the panic which followed the Baring Brothers' failure. Argentina had had a boom for ten years, during which more than \$600,000,000 worth of stock had been floated, and of that more than \$500,000,000 was totally lost. The country recovered from that and it has been developing at dynamic speed up until a year or so ago, when the present stringency began. At the time the war broke out there were several hundred automobiles held in the customhouse because the purchasers who had bought them from the United States and Europe had not the ready money to pay the duties on them and could not get the credit. There were numerous failures, amounting at times to several million dollars a week, and aggregating in 1913 a total of about \$50,000,000 in gold. Building, which had begun on the most extravagant scale, stopped, and public improvements amounting to many millions were halted for lack of money. Then came the war, and the more than 400 steamships which are engaged in the carrying trade of products to and from Buenos Aires were suspended. The banks were closed for ten days, and a moratorium arranged which postponed all payments for one month.

The government then put through financial legislation authorizing the issuance of \$350,000,000 of Argentine currency through a re-discount provision, and now business is on a fairly good basis with excellent prospects for the future. The great demand for wheat, corn and meat from Europe has raised the prices, and the country will profit as the United States is doing from the extraordinary foreign business created by the troubles abroad. At present there are many unemployed. Shortly after the war began it was estimated that 80,000 were idle in Buenos Aires alone, and many more in other parts of the country. The government has since inaugurated certain public works to give these men employment, and it is doing all that it can to overcome the financial troubles brought about by the war.

To go about through Buenos Aires no one would suppose that the city and country were in the throes of hard times. The crowds on the streets are well dressed, and the automobiles and cabs fly in long streams through the city. The automobiles have no speed limit, and they cut across from one side of the pavement to the other, their wheels missing only by the thickness of a hair. That there are many accidents seems to make no difference. The machines are costly, the most of them coming from France.

I see no signs of hard times in the store windows. The shops are filled with the

costliest of goods, and the prices are higher than ever. There are jewelry stores here equal to anything in Chicago, and there might almost say New York, and the dealers and dressmakers have the best of all. There is undoubtedly plenty of money in the country, and everyone is saving a great sum to buy the things of peace.

[Copyright, 1915, by Frank G. Carpenter]

## GOOD LITTLE

Singular Things in

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## Products of the Poets and Humorists.

## GOOD LITTLE POEMS.

## Singular Things in Plurals.

I'm the rambling son with the nervous feet  
That never was made for a steady beat;  
I had many a job for a little while;  
I been on the bum, and I've lived in style,  
But there was the road windin' mile after  
mile . . . . .

And nothing . . . . . to do . . . . . but  
go.

So it's beat it, Bo, while your feet are mates;  
Take a look at the whole United States.  
Oh, the little fire and a pipe at night,  
And up again in the mornin' bright,  
With nothing but road and sky in  
sight . . . . .

And nothing . . . . . to do . . . . . but  
go.

Then beat it, Bo, while the walkin' is good;  
While the birds in the trees are sawin'  
wood.

If today ain't the finest for you and me,  
There is always tomorrow that's goin' to be,  
And the day after that is a-comin'—See?  
And nothing . . . . . to do . . . . . but  
go.

So beat it, Bo, while you're young and  
strong;

See all you can, for it won't last long;  
You can stop for only a little spell  
On the long gray road to Fare-Ye-Well,  
That leads to heaven or mebby hell . . . . .

And nothing . . . . . to do . . . . . but  
go.

—[Henry Herbert Knibbs, in *Independent*.]

## "Lord, Let Me Stay With Thee!"

The man from whom the demons were  
gone out prayed Him that he might be with  
Him: but He sent him away.—Luke viii:38.  
"Lord, let me stay with Thee! The crowd  
which watched my frothings from afar,  
later bound me with the chains,  
Will not permit me where they are,  
In any house I could not come  
On yesterday. And now the mob  
Will kill, or scorn, or cut me,  
And of thy peace will fiercely rob—  
Lord, let me stay with thee!"

Sweet yet strong the Voice—the Master's  
Eye with love and cheer afame—  
Makes answer to the demon freed:  
"Yet must thou publish forth My name.  
Return now to thy house. Declare  
How great things God hath done for thee.  
I will not e'er forget thee there.  
Thou hast a mission sure from Me!"

Back to the city, wild, forthwith  
The man from demons freed return;  
No craven he, but glad to speak  
The love which in him brightly burns.  
In his own house, where each man must,  
And in the city thoroughfare,  
Before each one who stops to hear,  
He tells how great things God had done  
For him, erstwhile unclean, in chains,  
A desert wanderer, a care  
To friends, a menace to his foes,  
And now made free by God's own Son!  
So doth the King empower his own!  
And on the past the records close!  
—[Ernest Bourner Allen, in *Sunday-school Times*.]

## The Autocratic Turkish Admiral.

[Houston Post:] The acquisition of a  
brand-new Brazilian dreadnaught by Turkey recalls the story of the Turkish admiral who had been newly appointed to the command of the Aegean squadron. He installed himself in the admiral's quarters—which opened to the sternwalk—on board the new flagship one evening, and ordered full speed ahead. After a little delay the propeller began to revolve, but as it had not moved since the ship was sold to Turkey—at more than cost price by a power which had no use for it—it made a tremendous racket.

"Allah!" cried the admiral. "What in the name of the prophet is this uproar?"

"That, Excellency, is the propeller," replied the captain.

"Stop it, then!"

It was pointed out to the admiral that stopping the propeller resulted as a rule in the stopping of the ship likewise.

"Then take the thing off," bellowed the naval autocrat, "and put it on the other end!"

## HUMOR.

[Buffalo Express:] "Well, the New York Stock Exchange is open again, Mrs. Nutrich."

"I'm so glad. Now those poor men can go off the curb."

[Yonkers Statesman:] "Most of the cats in Liberia are of a bright red tint and they are very conspicuous in the moonlight." Crimsonbeak—"But I'll bet they can't hear 'em any plainer."

[Philadelphia Ledger:] "The Ghost—I could a tale unfold to you whose slightest word would make each particular hair stand on end."

Hamlet—Useless labor, old chap; my hair's naturally pompadour.

[Richmond Times-Dispatch:] Late Home-goer—(bursting into merry song)—"It's a long, long way to Tipperary."

Callous Cop—Yes, but the station house is only around the corner.

[Judge:] Silas—I hear your son left that small town and went to the city to have a larger field for his efforts.

Hiram—Yes; and that's what gets me. When Hank was home, a two-acre potato patch was too big a field for him.

[Munich Fliegende Blaetter:] "How dare you kiss me, sir!"

"Yes, and he has kissed me, too!"

"Beg your pardon, ladies! I am all confused. I'm looking for my wife!"

[Buffalo Express:] "Mr. Moneybags, what are you going to make of your son?"

"I can't make anything of him, but he's got a girl who's making a monkey of him."

[Cincinnati Enquirer:] Gabe—They tell me that Smith is an awful grouch.

Steve—He sure is. He is the kind of fellow who blames his face because it needs a shave.

[London Opinion:] Sweet Young Wife (to special constable, about to go on duty)—"Well, dear, if you won't take Tiny, will you promise me that if you see a burglar or a street fight, you won't interfere?"

[Louisville Courier Journal:] "How can they tell when a woman is only shopping?"

"When they intend to buy they ask to

see something cheaper. When they're shopping they ask if you haven't something more expensive in stock."

[London Punch:] Mistress—Why, Mary, isn't this your Sunday afternoon out?" Aren't you going for a walk this lovely day?

Mary—Please, 'm, I'd rather stay in. You see, most of the people out on a Sunday is couples, and I don't like to be conspicuous.

[Puck:] Honest Agriculturist—We don't need you women to help us run things. Didn't we men pass the compensation law, protecting everybody except farm hands and domestic servants?

His Wife—Yes; and I'm both.

[Judge:] Mrs. Newlywed—I want a cook, but she must be capable.

Head of Employment Agency—Madam, I have several on my books capable of anything.

[Richmond Times-Dispatch:] "How is young John getting on at college?" asked the friend of the family.

"Very well, indeed," answered John's proud mother. "The President has about decided to let him stay on for the rest of the term."

[Washington Star:] "What do you think of the President's speech?"

"I don't like it!"

"Have you read it?"

"No. When I disagree with a man's politics I don't have to read his speeches to know I don't like 'em."

[Puck:] The street car conductor examined the transfer thoughtfully, and said weekly: "This here transfer expired an hour ago, lady."

The lady, digging in her purse after a coin, replied: "No wonder, with not a single ventilator open in the whole car!"

[Philadelphia Ledger:] "What are you so worried about?"

"My rich uncle wants to see me about his will and I'm afraid if I tell him that I am doing well that he will leave his money to his poor relations, while if I say that I am not doing well he'll leave it to a worthier one than myself."

Ramsey looked down on him in puzzled wonder.

Fagan wearily closed his eyes. "Ye fed me—an' I did ye dirt—it was my—last chance!"

"But I don't understand, old man! Ye never did me dirt—"

Fagan spoke with difficulty, and a spasm of pain crossed his face.

"In my outside coat pocket—"

Ramsey thrust in his hand and drew forth a nickel, a dime, and the cherished address given him by the doctor. He felt his own empty pocket, and stared down at Fagan in bewilderment and dawning comprehension.

## LOS ANGELES WEATHER.

[From the Times of Jan. 26, 1915.]

THE SKY: Clear. Wind at 5 p.m., southwest; velocity, 5 miles. Thermometer, highest, 60 deg.; lowest, 50 deg. Forecast: Fair.

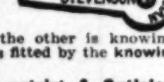
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All the News of the Week.

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Uses Both Day and Night Reports of the Associated Press and Has Special Correspondents of Its Own in the Centers of Population in America and Europe. Daily Prints Every Happening of Importance on the Civilized Globe, Including News of the Political, Religious, Social and Business of the People of All Foreign Countries.

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and  
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Owing to its equable climate, Los Angeles is the one city in the United States in which automobiles are used every day of the year. As a result, there are more automobiles owned and driven in Los Angeles than in any other city of equal size in the world.

The total number of machines owned and operated by persons residing in the city of Los Angeles is approximately 40,000. Total registrations in California are approximately 122,000.

Los Angeles, which has a population of 516,817, uses 100,000 gallons of gasoline a year, and has 726 miles of public roads. 436 miles of good roads radiate from the city to the surrounding county of Los Angeles.

That the Los Angeles Times, the largest newspaper in the West, is ever alert to promote the interest of both automobile manufacturers and dealers is indicated by the great quantity of automobile news which it regularly prints.

## The Times

First and Broadway, - - - Los Angeles

Chicago Representatives  
Williams, Lawrence & Cramer,  
Harris Trust Building

New York  
Williams, Lawrence & Cramer  
220 Park Avenue

The Foremost Event of the Year  
German Submarine  
Death of Gen. Villa. (1)  
Bill of Rights. (2)  
Organized  
Tariff League. (3)  
Days of the California

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Weather Report: City in Brief

ART II.  
Great Station East of River  
School is Real Melting Pot  
To Sing New Opera Here  
Public Service: City Hall: Co  
Editorials: Pen Points: Vene  
Says South will Outstrip North  
Beach Picture Prevents Divorce

ART III.  
Players and Playhouses  
Musical Notes and Comments  
At the Moving Pictures